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The Sister of Charity.

BY GERALD GRIFFIN.

She once was a lady of honor and wealth,
Bright glow'd in her features the rose of health,
Her vestures were blended of silk and of gold,
And her motion shook perfume from every fold;
Joy revell'd around her—love shone at her side—
And gay was her smile as the glance of a bride,
And light was her step in the mirth-sounding hall
When she heard of the daughters of Vincent de Paul.

She felt in her spirit the summons of grace
That call'd her to live for her suffering race,
And heedless of pleasure, of comfort, of home,
Rose quickly, like Mary, and answered "I come."
She put from her bosom the trappings of pride
And pass'd from her home with the joy of a bride,
Nor wept at the threshold as onward she moved,
For her heart was on fire in the cause it approved.

Lost ever to fashion—to vanity lost
That beauty that was once the libertine's toast,
No more in the ball-room that figure we meet,
But gliding at dusk to the wretch's retreat.
Forgot in the halls is that high-sounding name,
For the Sister of Charity blushes at fame;
Forgot are the claims of her riches and birth,
As she barters for heaven the glory of earth.

Those feet that to music could gracefully move,
Now bear her along on her mission of love;
Those hands that once dangled the perfume and gem,
Are tending the helpless, or lifted for them;
That voice that once echoed the song of the vain,
Now whispers relief to the bosom of pain,
And the hair that was shining with diamond and pearl,
Is wet with the tears of the penitent girl.

Her down-bed a pallet—her trinket a bead,
Her lustre one taper that serves her to read,
Her sculpture—the crucifix nail'd by the bed,
Her paintings—one print of the thorn-crowned head,
Her cushion—the pavement that wearies the knees,
Her music—the psalm, or the sigh of disease—
The delicate lady lives mortified there,
And the feast is forsaken for fasting and pray'r.

Yet not to the service of heart and of mind
Are the cares of that heav'n-minded virgin confined;
Like Him whom she loves, to the mansions of grief
She hastes with the tidings of joy and relief.
She strengthens the weary, she comforts the weak,
And soft is her voice in the ear of the sick;
Where want and affliction mortals attend,
The Sister of Charity there is a friend.

Unshrinking where pestilence scatters his breath,
Like an angel she moves 'mid the vapours of death;
Where rings the loud musket and flashes the sword,
Unfearing she walks, for she follows her Lord.
How sweetly she bends o'er each plague-tainted face,
With looks that are lighted with holiest grace;
How kindly she dresses each suffering limb,
For she sees in the wounded the image of Him.

Behold her ye worldly!—behold her ye vain
Who shrink from the pathway of virtue and pain—
Who yield up to pleasure your nights and your days,
Forgetful of service, forgetful of praise.
Ye lazy philosophers, self-seeking men,
Ye fireside philantropists, great at the pen,
How stands in the balance your eloquence weigh'd
With the life and the deeds of that high-born maid?

SINTRAM AND HIS COMPANIONS.

FROM THE GERMAN OF FOUQUE.

CHAPTER XIII.

In the castle, Biorn and Gabrielle, and Folko of Montfaucon were sitting round the great stone table, from which, since the arrival of his noble guests, those suits of armour had been removed, formerly the established companions of the lord of the castle, and placed altogether in a heap in the adjoining room. At this time, while the storm was beating so furiously against doors and windows, it seemed as if the ancient armour were also stirring in the next room, and Gabrielle several times half rose from her seat in great alarm, fixing her eyes on the small iron door, as though she expected to see an armed spectre issue therefrom, bending with his mighty helmet through the low vaulted doorway.

The knight Biorn smiled grimly, and said, as if he had guessed her thoughts: "Oh, he will never again come out thence; I have put an end to that forever."

His guests stared at him doubtingly; and with a strange air of unconcern, as though the storm had awakened all the fierceness of his soul, he began the following history:

"I was once a happy man myself; I could smile, as you do, and I could rejoice in the morning as you do; that was before the hypocritical chaplain had so bewildered the wise mind of my lovely wife with his canting talk, that she went into a cloister, and left me alone with our wild boy. That was not fair usage from the fair Verena. Well, so it was, that in the first days of her dawning beauty, before I knew her, many knights sought her hand, amongst whom was Sir Weigand the Slender; and towards him the gentle maiden shewed herself the most favourably inclined. Her parents were well aware that Weigand's rank and station were little below their own, and that his early fame as a warrior without reproach stood high; so that before long Verena and he were accounted as affianced. It happened one day that they were walking together in the orchard, when a shepherd was driving his flock up the mountain beyond. The maiden saw a little snow-white lamb frolicking gaily, and longed for it. Weigand vaults over the railing, overtakes the shepherd, and offers him two gold bracelets for the lamb. But the shepherd will not part with it, and scarcely listens to the knight, going quietly the while up the mountain-side, with Weigand close upon him. At last Weigand looses patience. He threatens; and the shepherd, sturdy and proud like all of his race in our northern land, threatens in return. Suddenly Weigand's sword resounds upon his head, the stroke should have fallen flat, but who can control a fiery horse or a drawn sword? The bleeding shepherd with a cloven skull, falls down the precipice; his frightened flock bleats on the mountain. Only the little lamb runs in its terror to the orchard, pushes itself through the garden-rails, and lies at Verena's feet, as if asking for help, all red with his master's blood. She took it up in her arms, and from that moment never suffered Weigand the Slender to appear again before her face. She continued to cherish the little lamb, and seemed to take pleasure in nothing else in the world, and became pale and turned towards heaven, as the lilies are. She would soon have taken the veil, but just then I came to aid her father in a bloody war, and rescued him from his enemies. The old man represented this to her, and, softly smiling, she gave me her lovely hand. His grief would not suffer the unhappy Weigand to remain in his own country. It drove him forth as a pilgrim to Asia, whence our forefathers came, and there he did wonderful deeds, both of valour and self-abasement. Truly, my heart was strangely weak when I heard him spoken of at that time. After some years he returned and wished to build a church or monastery on that mountain towards the west, whence the walls of my castle are distinctly seen. It was said he wished to become a priest there, but it fell out otherwise. For some pirates had sailed from the southern seas, and, hearing of the building of this monastery, their chief thought to find much gold belonging to the lord of the castle and to the master builders, or else, if he surprised and carried them off, to exhort from them a mighty ransom. He did not yet know northern courage and northern weapons; but he soon gained that knowledge. Having landed in the creek under the black rocks, he made his way through a by-path up to the building, surrounded it, and thought in himself that the affair was now ended. Ha! then out rushed Weigand and his builders, and fell upon them with swords and hatchets and hammers. The heathens fled away to their ships, with Weigand behind to take vengence on them. In passing by our castle he caught sight of Verena on the terrace, and, for the first time during so many years, she bestowed a courteous and kind salutation on the glowing victor. At that moment a dagger, hurled by one of the pirates in the midst of his hasty flight, struck Weigand's uncovered head, and he fell to the ground bleeding and insensible. We completed the rout of the heathens; then I had the wounded knight brought into the castle; and my pale Verena glowed as lilies in the light of the morning sun, and Weigand opened his eyes with a smile when he was brought near her. He refused to be taken into any room but the small one close to this where the armour is now placed; for he said that he felt as if it were a cell like that which he hoped soon to inhabit in his quiet cloister. All was done after his wish; my sweet Verena nursed him and he appeared at first to be on the straightest road to recovery; but his head continued weak and liable to be confused by the slightest emotion, his walk was rather a falling than a walking, and his cheeks were colourless. We could not let him go. When we were sitting here together in the evening, he used always to come tottering into the hall through the low doorway, and my heart was sad and wrathful too, when the soft eyes of Verena beamed so sweetly on him, and a glow like that of the evening sky hovered over her lily cheeks. But I bore it, and could have borne it to the end of our lives, when, alas! Verena went into a cloister!"

His head fell so heavily on his folded hands, that the stone table seemed to groan beneath it, and he remained a long while motionless as a corpse. When he again raised himself up, his eyes glared fearfully as he looked round the hall, and he said to Folko:

"Your beloved Hamburghers, Gotthard Lentz, and Rudlieb his son, they have much to answer for! Who bid them come and be shipwrecked so close to my castle?"

Folko cast a piercing look on him, and a fearful inquiry was on the point of escaping his lips, but another look at the trembling Gabrielle made him silent, at least for the present moment, and the knight Biorn continued his narrative.

"Verena was with her nuns, I was left alone, and my despair had driven me throughout the day through forest and brook and mountain. In the twilight I returned to my deserted castle, and scarcely was I in the hall, when the little door creaked, and Weigand, who had slept through all, crept towards me and asked: 'Where can Verena be?' Then I became as mad, and howled to him, 'She is gone mad, and so am I, and you also, and now we are all mad!' Merciful heaven, the wound on his head burst open, and a dark stream flowed over his face—ah! how different from the redness when Verena met him at the castle-gate; and he rushed forth, raving mad, into the wilderness without, and ever since has wandered all around as a crazy pilgrim."

He was silent, and so were Folko and Gabrielle, all three pale and cold like images of the dead. At length the fearful narrator added in a low voice, and as if he were quite exhausted:

"He has visited me since that time, but he will never again come through the little door. Have I not established peace and order in my castle?"

CHAPTER XIV.

Sintram had not returned home, when those of the castle betook themselves to rest in deep bewilderment. No one thought of him, for every heart was filled with strange forebodings, and with uncertain cares. Even the heroic breast of the knight of Montfaucon heaved in doubt.

Old Rolf still remained without, weeping in the forest, heedless of the storm which beat on his unprotected head, while he waited for his young master. But he had gone a very different way; and when the morning dawned, he entered the castle from the opposite side.

Gabrielle's slumbers had been sweet during the whole night. It had seemed to her that angels with golden wings had blown away the wild histories of the evening before, and had wafted to her the bright flowers, the sparkling sea, and the green hills of her own home. She smiled, and drew her breath calmly and softly, whilst the magical tempest raged and howled through the forests, and continued to battle with the troubled sea. But in truth when she awoke in the morning, and heard still the rattling of the windows, and saw the clouds, as if dissolved in mist and steam, still hiding the face of the heavens, she could have wept for anxiety and sadness, especially when she heard from her maidens that Folko had already left their apartment clad in full armour as if prepared for a combat. At the same time she heard the sound of the heavy tread of armed men in the echoing halls, and, on inquiring, found that the knight of Montfaucon had assembled all his retainers to be in readiness to protect their lady.

Wrapped in a cloak of ermine, she stood trembling like a tender flower just sprung up out of the snow, tottering beneath a winter's storm. Then Sir Folko entered the room, in all his shining armour, and peacefully carrying his golden helmet with the long shadowy plumes in his hand. He saluted Gabrielle with cheerful serenity, and at a sign from him, her attendants retired, while the men-at-arms without were heard quietly dispersing.

"Lady," said he, as he took his seat beside her, on a couch to which he led her, already re assured by his presence; "lady, will you forgive your knight for having left you to endure some moments of anxiety; but honor and stern justice called him. Now all is set in order, quietly and peacefully; dismiss your fears and every thought that has troubled you, as things which are no more."

"But you and Biorn?" asked Gabrielle.

"On the word of a knight," replied he, "all is well there." And thereupon he began to talk over indifferent subjects with his usual ease and wit; but Gabrielle, bending towards him, said with deep emotion:

"O Folko, my knight, the flower of my life, my protector and my dearest hope on earth, tell me all, if thou mayst. But if a promise binds thee, it is different. Thou knowest that I am of the race of Portamour, and I would ask nothing from my knight which could cast even a breath of suspicion on his spotless shield."

Folko thought gravely for one instant; then looking at her with a bright smile, he said:

"It is not that, Gabrielle; but canst thou bear what I have to disclose? Wilt thou not sink down under it, as a slender fir gives way under a mass of snow?"

She raised herself somewhat proudly, and said: "I have already reminded thee of the name of my father's house. Let me now add, that I am the wedded wife of the Baron of Montfaucon."

"Then so let it be," replied Folko solemnly; "and if that must come forth openly which should ever have remained hidden in the darkness which belongs to such deeds of wickedness, at least let it come forth less fearfully with a sudden flash. Know, then, Gabrielle, that the wicked knight who would have slain my friends Gotthard and Rudlieb is none other than our kinsman and host, Biorn of the Fiery Eyes."

Gabrielle shuddered and covered her eyes with her fair hands; but at the end of a moment she looked up with a bewildered air, and said: "I have heard wrong surely, although it is true that yesterday evening such a thought struck me. For did not you say awhile ago that all was settled and at peace between you and Biorn? Between the brave baron and such a man after such a crime?"

"You heard aright," answered Folko, looking with fond delight on the delicate yet high-minded lady. "This morning with the earliest dawn I went to him and challenged him to a mortal combat in the neighboring valley, if he were the man whose castle had well nigh become an altar of sacrifice to Gotthard and Rudlieb. He was already completely armed, and merely saying, 'I am he,' he followed me to the forest. But when we stood alone at the place of combat, he flung away his shield down a giddy precipice, then his sword was hurled after it, and next with gigantic strength he tore off his coat of mail, and said, 'Now fall on, thou minister of vengeance; for I am a heavy sinner, and I dare not fight with thee.' How could I then attack him? A strange truce was agreed on between us. He is half as my vassal, and yet I solemnly forgave him in my own name and in that of my

friends. He was contrite, and yet no tear was in his eye, no gentle word on his lips. He is only kept under by the power with which I am endued by having right on my side, and it is on that tenure that Biorn is my vassal. I know not, lady, whether you can bear to see us together on these terms; if not, I will ask for hospitality in some other castle; there are none in Norway which would not receive us joyfully and honorably, and this wild autumnal storm may put off our voyage for many a day. Only this I think, that if we depart directly and in such a manner, the heart of this savage man will break."

"Where my noble lord remains, there I also remain joyfully under his protection," replied Gabrielle; and again her heart glowed with rapture at the greatness of her knight.

CHAPTER XV.

The noble lady had just unbuckled the knight's armour with her own fair hands,—on the field of battle alone were pages or esquires bidden handle Montfaucon's armour,—and now she was throwing over his shoulders his mantle of blue velvet embroidered with gold, when the door opened gently, and Sintram entered the room, humbly greeting them. Gabrielle received him kindly, as she was wont, but suddenly turning pale, she looked away and said, "O Sintram, what has happened to you? And how can one single night have so fearfully altered you?"

Sintram stood still, thunderstruck, and feeling as if he himself did not know what had befallen him. Then Folko took him by the hand, led him towards a bright polished shield, and said very earnestly, "Look here at yourself, young knight!"

At the first glance Sintram drew back horrified. He fancied that he saw the Little Master before him with that single upright feather sticking out of his cap; but he at length perceived that the mirror was only showing him his own image and none other, and his own wild dagger had given him this strange and spectre-like aspect, as he could not deny to himself.

"Who has done that to you?" asked Folko, yet more grave and solemn. "And what terror makes your disordered hair stand on end?"

Sintram knew not what to answer. He felt as if a judgment were coming on him, and a shameful degrading from his knightly rank. Suddenly Folko drew him away from the shield, and taking him towards the rattling window, he asked, "Whence comes this tempest?"

Still Sintram kept silence. His limbs began to tremble under him, and Gabrielle, pale and terrified, whispered, "O Folko, my knight, what has happened? Oh, tell me; are we come into an enchanted castle?"

"The land of our northern ancestors," replied Folko with solemnity, "is full of mysterious knowledge. But we may not, for all that, call its people enchanters; still this youth has cause to watch himself narrowly; he whom the evil one has touched by so much as one hair of his head——"

Sintram heard no more; with a deep groan he staggered out of the room. As he left it he met old Rolf, still almost benumbed by the cold and storms of the night. Now, in his joy at again seeing his young master, he did not remark his altered appearance; but as he accompanied him to his sleeping room he said, "Witches and spirits of the tempest must have taken up their abode on the sea shore. I am certain that such wild storms never arise without some devilish arts."

Sintram fell into a fainting fit, from which Rolf could with difficulty recover him sufficiently to appear in the great hall at the midday hour. But before he went down, he caused a shield to be brought, saw himself therein, and cut close round, in grief and horror, the rest of his long black hair, so that he made himself look almost like a monk, and thus he joined the others already assembled round the table. They all looked at him with surprise, but old Biorn rose up and said fiercely, "Are you going to betake yourself to a cloister, as well as the fair lady your mother?"

A commanding look from the Baron of Montfaucon checked any farther outbreak, and as if in apology, Biorn added, with a forced smile, "I was only thinking that if any accident had befallen him, like Absolom's, and if he had been obliged to save himself from being strangled by parting with all his hair."

"You should not jest with holy things," answered the Baron severely, and all were silent. No sooner was the repast ended, than Folko and Gabrielle, with a grave and courteous salutation, retired to their apartments.

CHAPTER XVI.

Life in the castle took from this time quite another form. Those two bright beings, Folko and Gabrielle, spent most part of the day in their apartments, and when they showed themselves, it was with quiet dignity and grave silence, while Biorn and Sintram stood before them in humble fear. Nevertheless, Biorn could not bear the thought of his guests seeking shelter in any other knight's abode. When Folko once spoke of it, something like a tear stood in the wild man's eye, His head sank, and he said softly, "As you please, but I feel that if you go, I shall run among the rocks for days."

And thus they all remained together, for the storm continued to rage with such increasing fury over the sea, that no sea voyage could be thought of, and the oldest man in Norway could not call to mind such an autumn. The priests examined all the Runic books, the bards looked through their lays and tales, and yet they could find no record of the like. Biorn and Sintram braved the tempest, but during the few hours in which Folko and Gabrielle showed themselves, the father and son were always in the castle, as if respectfully waiting upon them; the rest of the day—nay, often through whole nights, they rushed through the forests and over the rocks in pursuit of bears. Folko the while called up all the brightness of his fancy, all his courtly grace, in order to make Gabrielle forget that she was living in this wild castle, and that the long, hard northern winter was setting in, which would ice them in for many a month. Sometimes he would relate bright tales; then he would play the liveliest airs to induce Gabrielle to lead a dance with her attendants; then, again, handing his lute to one of the women, he would himself take a part in the dance, well knowing to express thereby, after some new fashion, his devotion to his lady. Another time he would have the spacious hall of the castle prepared for his armed retainers to go through their warlike exercises, and Gabrielle always adjudged the reward to the conqueror. Folko often joined the circle of combatants, yet so that he only met their attacks, defending himself, but depriving no one of the prize. The Norwegians, who stood around as spectators, used to compare him to the demi-god Baldur, one of the heroes of their old traditions, who was wont to let the darts of his companions be all hurled against him, conscious that he was invulnerable, and of his own indwelling strength.

At the close of one of these martial exercises, old Rolf advanced towards Folko, and beckoning him with an humble look, said softly, "They call you the beautiful, mighty Baldur, and they are right. But even the beautiful, mighty Baldur did not escape death! Take heed to yourself." Folko looked at him wondering. "Not that I know of any treachery," continued the old man, "or that I can even forsee the likelihood of any. God keep a Norwegian from such a fear. But when you stand before me in all the brightness of your glory, the fleetingness of everything earthly weighs down my mind, and I cannot refrain from saying, 'Take heed, noble Baron! oh, take heed! Even the most beautiful glory comes to an end.'"

"Those are wise and pious thoughts," replied Folko, calmly, "and I will treasure them in my pure heart."

The good Rolf was often with Folko and Gabrielle, and made a connecting link between the two widely differing parties in the castle. For how could he have ever forsaken his own Sintram! Only in the wild hunting excursions through the howling storms and tempests he no longer was able to follow his young lord.

At length the icy reign of winter began in all its glory. On this account a return to Normandy was impossible, and therefore the magical storm was lulled. The hills and valleys shone brilliantly in their white attire of snow, and Folko used sometimes, with skates on his feet, to draw his lady in a light sledge over the glittering frozen lakes and streams. On the other hand, the bear hunts of the lord of the castle and his son took a still more desperate and to them joyous course.

About this time—when Christmas was drawing near, and Sintram was seeking to overpower his dread of awful dreams by the most daring expeditions,—about this time, Folko and Gabrielle stood together on one of the terraces of the castle. The evening was mild; the snow-clad fields were glowing in the red light of the setting sun; from below there were heard men's voices singing songs of ancient heroic times, while they worked in an armourer's forge. At last the songs died away, and the beating of hammers ceased, and, without the speakers being seen, or there being any possibility of distinguishing them by their voices, the following discourse arose:

"Who is the bravest amongst all those whose race derives its origin from our renowned land?"

"It is Folko of Montfaucon."

"Rightly said; but tell me, is there any thing from which even this bold baron draws back?"

"In truth there is one thing—and we who have never left Norway face it willingly and joyfully."

"And that is ——?"

"A bear-hunt in winter, over trackless plains of snow, down frightful ice-covered precipices."

"Truly thou answerest aright, my comrade. He who knows not how to fasten our skates on his feet, how to turn in them to the right or left at a moment's warning, he may be a valliant knight in other respects, but he had better keep away from our hunting parties, and remain with his timid wife in her apartments." At which the speakers were heard to laugh, well pleased, and then betake themselves again to their armourer's work.

Folko stood long buried in thought. A glow beyond that of the evening sky reddened his cheek. Gabrielle also remained silent, considering she knew not what. At last she took courage and embracing her beloved, she said:

"To-morrow thou wilt go forth to hunt the bear, wilt thou not? and thou wilt bring the spoils of the chase to thy lady?"

The knight gave a joyful sign of assent, and the rest of the evening was spent in dances and music.

TO BE CONTINUED.

DERIVATION OF THE WORD SAUNTERER.—The etymology of the word Saunterer is extraordinary enough, and somewhat romantic. In the times of the crusades, the military spirit and religious enthusiasm of the age combined powerfully to impel men of all classes in England to press forward to the Holy War, as it was termed. A still further inducement with many was the rich and fertile country in which they expected to settle, when they should have expelled from thence the enemies of God; and they accordingly hastened to sell their lands and possessions, preparatory to setting out to join the expedition. Being thus for a while without abode or home, they naturally threw themselves on the hospitality which at that period was readily afforded, especially to those who declared themselves enlisted under the banners of the Cross. A frequent reply then to the inquiry as to the destination or object of any one who seemed to loiter or wander about, and to have no settled occupation or residence, was, in the Norman language of the day, that he was on his way *a la Sainte Terre* (to the Holy Land.) From this phrase so often repeated, or else, as some have suggested, from the fact of so many having sold their property, and being therefore *sans terre* (without land or home,) gradually grew the epithet of *saunterer*, now commonly applied to one who is seen idling, or, to use an expressive Irish term, "stravaiging" about without any apparent object or employment.

THE FUNERAL OF A VIVANDIERE.—A few days since took place a funeral of a vivandiere belonging to one of the regiments of the Garde Imperiale. The coffin was covered with a black pall, on which was embroidered a white crucifix. On the bier was placed her military coat and red petticoat, a poignard, and a small round hat ornamented with a plume of feathers. This young girl was greatly beloved and respected in the regiment. She had accompanied the corps all through the Crimean campaign; her kind attentions to the wounded, her benevolence, and many good qualities, had endeared her to all. She was carried to her last home with the same military honors as if she had been a comrade, amidst the tears and regrets of many a veteran soldier.

FACETIÆ.

NO VETO.—When the right of the French king's veto was so warmly agitated in the General Assembly, the mob in Paris bawled about the streets:

"No veto! no veto!"

Mirabeau one day accosted a woman who was vociferating those magic words.

"What is the meaning of this veto," said he, "about which the people are talking so much? I am a stranger in Paris, and do not understand it."

"Oh, sir," said the itinerant politician, "it is a tax on sugar!" and on she went, exclaiming as loudly as before, "No veto! no veto!"

A young London swell, whilst waiting for the train at York, went into a tavern and cast about for some amusement. Feeling secure in the possession of the most money, he made the following offer:

"I will drop money into a hat with any man in the room. The man who holds out the longest shall take the whole and treat the company."

"I'll do it," said an old farmer.

The cockney dropped in a shilling; the farmer followed with another.

"Go on," said the cockney, dropping in another.

"I won't," said the Yorkshireman; "take the whole and treat the company."

When my lady sees master pig munching and wallowing in a ditch, she curls up her nose and lifts up her shoulders at his nastiness. And lo! when the same pig's leg, fragrant with sage and patriarchal onions, smokes on the boards, she sends her plate three times. Sich is life!

A little bright and thoughtful fellow of four summers awoke the other morning, and turning to his grandmother said, "Grandma, I dreamed I had a carriage last night!" "Did you?" said she; "well, what did you do with it?" "Oh," said he, in his thoughtful manner, "I left it in the dream-house!"

"John," quoth the gentle Julia to her sleepy lord one spring morning at a late hour, "I wish you'd take pattern by the thermometer." As how?" muttered he, opening his optics "Why, by rising." "H'm; I wish you would imitate the other fizamagig that hangs up by it—the barometer." "Why so?" "Cause then you'd let me know when storm is coming."

Miss Agnes Jane is fond of crinoline, and took a severe cold during the late sudden frost. "My dear," said her mother, "I am afraid you are going into a decline." Bless you, no," said the sprightly girl, "it's nothing but the *hooping cough*."

A late Professor was one day walking near Aberdeen, when he met a well-known "natural." "Pray," said the professor, "how long can a man live without brains?" "I dinna ken," said Jemmy, scratching his head; "how auld are ye yoursel?"

An aged Quakeress was seen intently gazing upon a piece of richly embroidered satin, displayed in a shop window in Fleet street. A wag who was passing, smiled as he saw its fascinations upon the dame. "Ah," said he, that's Satin tempting Eve."

DIFFERENT MEANINGS TO THE SAME THING.—One lady, when she sees the eye of a gentleman fixed upon her at the dinner-table, says, "Port, if you please." Another, in exactly the same position, says, "You must ask papa."

A bachelor the other morning remarked, that wives who use the needle are like the enemy spoken of in the parable—"They *sew tares* while the husbandman sleeps."

Never eat brown bread when you can get white—unless, indeed, you like the brown best.

The individual who was accidentally injured by the discharge of his duty is still very low.

The moon seems the most unsteady of all celestial luminaries; she is continually shifting her quarters.

American wives never *blow up* their husbands. They leave it all to the steamboats, which are sure to do it sooner or later.

Why is snuff like the letter S? Because it is the beginning of sneezing.

The Pretender to the Crown—A lady's bonnet.

A GRAMMATICAL CON.—Why does a door generally stand in the subjunctive mood? Because it is mostly wood, or should be.

How should a dwarf give a conundrum to a giant? Give it *up*.

When is a lady's pocket like a gun? When it is rifled.

Of which sex is the Post Office? The mail sex.

Why is a bed-cover like a blister? Because it's a counterpane (counter-pain.)

[Advertisement.]

DON'T FORGET.—When you are walking down Broadway, stop in at KNOX'S Classical Emporium, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton street, and he will show you his superb assortment of seasonable Hats, Caps, &c. To attempt to describe the elegance and taste displayed in their getting up would be absurd—it can't be done. Don't forget, however, "The Pride of Youth," which every young gentleman ought to wear.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC.

EASTER COLLECTION IN THE DIOCESE OF HARTFORD.—The collections taken up in the several churches of the Hartford Diocese in aid of the Seminary Fund, have reached already the respectable figure of seven thousand and five dollars. The annexed list of receipts gives an exact statement of the amounts forwarded by the different congregations of the Diocese:

The Cathedral, Providence R. I.	$1,133 34
Immaculate Conception, Pawtucket R. I.	630 17
Immaculate Conception, Waterbury Conn.	630 13
St. Patrick's, New Haven Conn.	543 00
St. Patrick's, Hartford Conn.	443 00
St. Mary's, New Haven Conn.	312 00
St. Patrick's, Providence R. I	293 19
Immaculate Conception Birmingham, Conn.	251 00
St. Joseph's, Providence R. I.	210 00
St. Mary's, Providence R. I.	208 23
St. John's, New Haven Conn.	201 80
St. Mary's, Norwich Conn.	200 00
Immaculate Conception, Providence R. I.	190 00
St. Charles's, Woonsocket, R. I.	168 00
St. James', Bridgeport Conn.	158 00
St. Johns', Stamford Conn.	120 00
St. Mary's, Newport R. I.	120 00
St. John's, Middletown Conn.	110 85
St. Peters', Danbury Conn.	110 00
St. Mary's, Norwalk Conn	105 00
St. Mary's, New Britain Conn.	101 75
St. Patrick's, Collinsville Conn.	95 62
St. Mary's, East Bridgeport Conn.	90 50
St. Mary's, Crompton R. I.	86 00
St. Patrick's, New London	80 00
St. Phillip Neri's, Greenville Conn., (and Attleboro)	72 65
St. Mary's, Warren and Bristol R. I.	72 60
St. Bernard's, Rockville Conn.	60 00
St. Mary's, Windsor Locks Conn.	56 00
St. Bernard's, Providence R. I.	54 00
Immaculate Conception, Brantford Conn. (and its Missions)	48 00
St. Peter and Paul's, Phœnixville R. I.	40 00
St. Patrick's, Falls Village Conn.	21 00

Some of the churches are yet to be heard from. In the congregations of Pascoag and St. Catharine's Chapel, Providence R. I., and in Wallingford, Stonington, Meriden, and Winsted Conn., liberal contributions were given for pressing local wants. The whole collection—take the Diocese all through—is highly creditable to both priests and people.

(Communicated.)

MISSION OF THE PAULIST FATHERS AT ST. PETER'S CHURCH, TROY, N. Y., AND THE PRACTICAL GOOD IT HAS ACCOMPLISHED.—The doors of St. Peter's Church are now closed like weary eyes after long watching. The mission is over. Those names now grown so familiar—Hecker, Hewit, Deshon, Baker—are still echoed rapidly from mouth to mouth, but the good Fathers themselves are gone. The exercises lasted ten days, closing on Wednesday in Holy Week. I had intended to send you a notice at once, but my delay is in some measure beneficial, since I can refer not only to the events of the mission itself, but also to the fruits, as seen during the few days that have elapsed since its close.

The great charm of possessing a true and sincere Catholic spirit is felt by many a one in our midst who for years has slumbered listlessly in old habits of sin, and forgetfulness of all the requirements of the Church and her holy teachings. So concise and pointed are the teachings of these holy missionaries, so beautiful and earnest their pleadings, that the *minds* and *hearts* of their hearers are reached simultaneously and irresistibly, and callous indeed must that conscience be that is not thoroughly penetrated and illuminated. A very interesting feature of the mission was the daily morning instruction. Instructions of a most lively but solid and practical character were given at half-past five every morning, and occupied just half an hour. They were just such as the business man or laborer might think over profitably during working hours, and it seemed to me that there was a nice connection between these morning instructions and the exercises and sermons of the evening. In fact, every instruction and every sermon, and even every little notice given before preaching, seemed to come just in the right time and place, and was made to tell. Talented and highly educated as these men are, and gifted also with a high order of eloquence, I cannot, nevertheless, attribute their great success to these things alone. They are experienced missionaries. They know their work, and long practice has made them perfect. Unity of design, and the quiet force which results from it, are as manifest in their movements as in the works of a watch. They spoke, too, with that confidence and directness which belong only to men who know well the minds and hearts to which they appeal, and are sure of the blows they aim. Add to this that earnestness of love and holy zeal with which they labor, and it is no wonder that they have mastered our hearts and conquered our wills so completely. May God be praised who has given to us a band of missionaries like these.

The amount of good done by this mission is incalculable. Every morning and evening the spacious church was crowded at the time of the exercises, and the number of those who approached the sacraments was, I am told, nearly three thousand, embracing almost all the adults of the parish. Some twenty young men who have never received communion or confirmation, and were unable to receive during the mission, have formed themselves into a class and presented themselves to the Pastor for instruction, and Father Walworth is not one to let them slip of his hands. Several converts have been received into the church, and others are under instruction. May God increase the number!

Our congregation is fortunate in having a good chorus choir numbering about thirty singers, in admirable drill, and having the advantage of possessing in their Pastor, Father Walworth, one experienced in the missionary life, and a former associate of these same Paulist Fathers, they had prepared music suitable for the occasion. When the last words of Father Hewit's sermon on Death had left the multitude petrified with terror, uprose the wailing notes of the *Dies Irae*. Father Baker preached a thrilling sermon on "The Judgment," and when he closed the "Judgment Hymn" began and made every nerve vibrate to the same theme. The "Passion Hymn," the "Stabat Mater," the prayer from "Moses in Egypt," were sung also at different times during the course of the mission, and on the last evening, at the close of all, when the baptismal vows had been renewed, and the congregation, all happy though weeping, had received the blessing of the good Fathers and the Papal Benediction, the "Te Deum," translated into English and sung to the German air of "Grosser Goft," made every bosom swell with emotions of joy and thanksgiving to that good and holy God who had sent these messengers of mercy among us. May the prayers we send after them by heard in heaven!

T. W. J.

CATHOLIC CHARITIES IN PHILADELPHIA.—A lecture (says The Philadelphia Herald and Visitor) is to be delivered in this city, with the approbation of the Right Rev. Bishop Newman, by Dr. Ives, for the benefit of St. Vincent's Home for destitute infants and foundlings. The high standing of the learned doctor among the original and profound thinkers of the present day, his pure style and finished elocution, should of themselves insure a large and appreciative audience. St. Vincent's Home is situated at the corner of Eighteenth and Wood streets. There, under the care of the Good Sisters of Charity, the destitute and deserted foundling, for God's sake, receives a welcome and finds a home. There those ministering angels open a shelter to many an innocent babe that would otherwise be sacrified or neglected by the unnatural parents. Thus crime is prevented and charity triumphs, and all by those devoted Sisters, who, whether on the battle fields of the Crimea, binding up the wounds and wetting the parched lips of the dying soldier, or in the cholera hospitals of our own country, amid pestilence and death, have always been found faithful and fearless in the performance of their duty. They wish to be able to relieve their establishment from an onerous debt which cripples its usefulness, and to carry out, if possible, their original intention of attaching to the Home, at some early day, a lying-in hospital for poor and friendless females of all persuasions in religion.

A beautiful feature (says the same paper of the 7th inst.) was exhibited on last Tuesday evening, in the visit of the little orphans of St. John's Orphan Asylum to the fair for the benefit of the good Sisters who are entrusted with their charge. The little fellows appeared to enjoy themselves hugely. We are glad to state that this fair has been well patronized by our citizens, and we again urge them who have not yet been there to go and spend a dollar in a noble cause.

NEW CHURCHES IN BUFFALO.—We are happy to announce, says the Buffalo Sentinel, that the Church of the Holy Angels, just finished, is to be dedicated to divine service on the 8th of May. The site of this edifice at the junction of York and North streets, one block from the parks on Prospect Hill, is most happily calculated to make the outside appearance of the church look with advantage. The building is in the Roman style of architecture, and studiously classical. Its most charming feature is its simplicity. It has no other ornament than the taste displayed in its proportions. The most exquisite gracefulness in the outline of each part, as well as in the combination of each part in the whole, at once strike the eye. The shape of the ceiling and the ease with which its arches intersect each other is something quite new in this city. Although the structure is now only half the length it is intended to be, one may easily form a judgment of its beauty when completed. Every feature in it is modest and unpretending, but so natural, so well in its place and so well adapted with the rest, as to form a *tout ensemble* stamped with the utmost gracefulness, without, at the same time, losing anything of the solemn aspect always looked for in a religious building. Credit is due to Reynolds Brothers, who conducted the mason work, to Andrew Boyle, who conducted the inside work, and to William Cosgrove, who executed the plaster work. The dedication service will commence at 10 A. M. Many Bishops have promised to be present on this occasion. The Right Rev. Bishop of Buffalo will perform the ceremony and preach the sermon of the day. The Friendly Sons and Sons of Erin Societies are invited and will honor the occasion with their presence.

The foundation of St. Bridget's new Church is about completed. Mr. Thomas Reynolds of this city, having taken the contract, deserves much credit for the prompt and workmanlike execution of the same. The Corner Stone will be laid by the Right Rev. Bishop, on the first Sunday of June.

CONFIRMATIONS IN BUFFALO.—On Palm Sunday last, the Right Rev. Bishop confirmed nearly two hundred persons in St. Bridget's Church. One hundred and thirty were young girls, who came in procession from the Sisters' Convent, neatly dressed for the solemn occasion. All received the Holy Communion, and were addressed by the good prelate in language suitable to their tender years. The Bishop dwelt in particular on the love of their Eternal Shepherd, in instituting the Sacrament of Confirmation, to make them soldiers against the powers of darkness and the delusions of the wicked world, and emphatically remarked that the children of the parish were blessed by a special providence in having the Sisters of Mercy in their midst, not only to form them to virtue and piety, but furthermore to visit the sick and soothe the afflicted. After Vespers the children renewed their baptismal vows, and were exhorted to perseverance in purity and the love of God, by the Rev. Father Leyden, C. M.

Palm Sunday last will long be remembered by the people of St. Bridget's in this city.

[Buffalo Sentinel.

COLLECTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE PRIESTHOOD IN THE DIOCESE OF HARTFORD.—The collections for the education of candidates for the Priesthood, says The Boston Pilot, were taken up in the Diocese of Hartford on Easter Sunday. As far as we have heard the result is very flattering. At the Cathedral, Providence, the collection amounted to $1,160—total in the city, over $2,000, more than treble that of any former occasion. In Pawtucket, over $600, and it is supposed that $8,000 will be realized from that Diocese. Really, this is cheering news. How eloquently it speaks for the faith and zeal of the Catholics of the Diocese of Hartford. All honor to them!

CONFIRMATIONS IN THE DIOCESE OF LOUISVILLE.—On the afternoon of Easter Sunday, says The Louisville Guardian, the Right Rev. Bishop administered the rite of Confirmation to one hundred and four persons in St. John's Church, nineteen of whom were from the St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum. At the early Mass the same day there were fifty first communicants.

The Right Rev. Bishop, adds the same paper, will, with the divine permission, make the Visitation, and administer Confirmation in the following places, on the days severally mentioned:

On Sunday, May 15, at Thomas, Nelson County.

On same day, in the evening, at the Nazareth Academy.

On Sunday, May 22, at St. Joseph's, Bardstown.

On Sunday, May 29, at Holy Cross, Marion County.

On Monday, May 30, at the Loretto Academy.

On Thursday, Ascension Day, at St. Mary's College.

On same day, at High Mass, at St. Charles, Marion County.

On Sunday, June 5, at St. Francis Xavier's, Raywick.

A REMEDY AGAINST SCHOOL PROSELYTISM.—The only remedy for the troubles in the Eliot and other schools, says The Boston Pilot, and we agree with it, is to establish separate schools for our children. Catholic schools should be inscribed on our banners.

PROGRESS OF CATHOLICITY IN DUBUQUE.—A respected correspondent writing from Dubuque says:—The last year has done great things for our Holy Religion in Dubuque. After the many hundreds, if not thousands, who were thrown out of employment and left here, in consequence of the very hard times, there were over six hundred yesterday (Easter Sunday) morning at Holy Communion, and this is exclusive of the large German congregation and of our various Societies who have each their stated days. We had a fine sermon from the Bishop elect of Nebraska, who was listened to with great edification by many of our best Protestant citizens. He will be consecrated at St. Louis on Sunday, the 8th of May. After Vespers we had one of the usual instructions on the minor rites and ceremonies of the church, and a very respectable looking gentleman from Baltimore was baptized by Rev. J. B. Donelan. So we go here. The Almighty God seems to bless everything which our good Bishop and his Priests take in hand. It is delightful to see eleven hundred children attend the Sunday Schools, and now that the spring has opened the number will be greatly augmented.

HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD IN NEW ORLEANS.—We understand, says The N. O. Standard, that an eligible square of ground has been purchased in the Third District for this Institution. As soon as the plans are fully matured the foundations of the building will be laid. In the meantime, we commend this noble institution to the prayers and charity of the faithful.

CONSECRATION OF BISHOPS.—The consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. Whelan, coadjutor of the Bishop of Nashville, Tenn., and the Right Rev. Dr. O'Gorman, Vicar-Apostolic of Nebraska, took place in the Cathedral of St. Louis on Sunday, the 8th inst.

A NEW CHURCH IN ST. LOUIS.—The cornerstone of St. John's Church, St. Louis, was laid on the 8th instant, with appropriate ceremonies, by the Most Rev. Archbishop, Rev. C. F. Smarius preaching the sermon.

FOREIGN.

AFFAIRS IN THE ETERNAL CITY.—A correspondent writing from Rome under date of the 13th of April, says:

The question of the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome has been again mooted by the Government of His Holiness, and it is stated that the principle of a gradual diminution in their strength has been definitely adopted, so as to reduce them to nonentity by the end of this year. It is expected that a Consistory will be held at the Vatican on Monday, on which occasion the Pope will again harangue the Cardinals upon the present state of affairs.

On Wednesday last the Minister of Finance presented to His Holiness the estimates for the present year, from which it results that the revenue will amount to $14,752,367 scudi, and the expenses of the Government to 14,568,861 scudi. The revenue, it is calculated, will be superior to that of 1858 by 90,279 scudi, and the expenses will be greater than those of 1858 by 48,839 scudi. The report of the Minister of Finance, Monsignor Ferrari, adduces, as a proof of the increasing prosperity of the department subjected to his care, and that of the Financial Council of State, that the revenue will be superior to the expenses this year by 83,505 scudi, without reckoning the reserve fund of 100,000 scudi.

The Pope has accepted the invitation of the directors of the Pio-Ostiense Company to visit the salt works and inaugurate the new steam apparatus by which the lake of Ostia is to be emptied and converted into valuable land. This ceremony is to take place on the 28th, and grand preparations are being made for the occasions. Should the railway be considered sufficiently safe by that time for the Papal *cortege*, His Holiness will probably proceed by it as far as Ponte Galera on his way to Ostia.

A new telegraphic station has been established at Ravenna in the Papal States.

PROGRESS OF RELIGION IN PARIS.—Galignani's Messenger of the 22d of April, says:

The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris the day before yesterday installed a new directing committee of the Institute of Saint Nicholas, an establishment in which 1,500 children receive elementary instruction, and are at the same time taught a trade. His Eminence afterwards administered confirmation to 124 of the pupils. The Minister of Public Instruction was present, and in a brief address stated that the Emperor takes great interest in the Institute on account of its utility to the working classes.

Since Sunday last the Cathedral of Notre Dame has been crowded with pious persons anxious to show their veneration for the sacred relics of our Saviour's Passion, which are exposed to view on an altar erected in the centre of the choir. The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris celebrates mass every morning. These relics, which are always thus solemnly exhibited during Passion Week, are kept the rest of the year in the Cathedral. They consist of several portions of the true cross, the crown of thorns, and two of the nails used at the crucifixion.

A CONVERT AT BILSTON, ENGLAND.—The following interesting letter contains a whole history in itself. It is written by an English Catholic Bishop:

BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 29, 1858.

Dear Rev. Mother: I admire the courage with which, trusting in God's good help, you have undertaken to raise a Convent at Bilston. Living with your community in a small hired house, with no means beyond a bare subsistence, and with your works of charity on hand, this is no small undertaking, but "God is a strong helper." The mission in the populous, smoky town of Bilston sprung up on the occasion of the first visitation of cholera, with which, on every visitation of a like nature, it is so awfully afflicted. Its congregation consists mainly of poor Irish laborers and their families engaged in the mines, with which the whole ground is undermined, and the numerous furnaces which cover all the surrounding country. Surely in no place is a Convent of Mercy more needed as in the heart of what is so correctly designated the "Black Country." I pray Almighty God to bless and prosper your undertaking, and all those who may be moved in charity to co-operate with you; and I remain, dear Rev. Mother, your devoted servant in Christ,

† H. B. ULLATHORNE.

THE WAY OF THE CROSS.

A Historical Account of "the Stations."

Prepared expressly for The Record.

[CONTINUED.]

Ferraris, under the word Indulgence, gives a list of those belonging to the Holy Places in Jerusalem, which he states he received from a Neapolitan author. The following must be deemed more authentic, as they are taken from the Bullarium of the Holy Land, and are confirmed by Benedict XIII. Benedict XIV., Pius VI, and Gregory XVI.

INDULGENCES TO BE GAINED ON MOUNT SINAI.

A Plenary Indulgence.—In the room where our Lord celebrated the Last Supper. In the chapel of St. Thomas where our Lord appeared. In the chapel where the Holy Ghost descended on the day of Pentecost. In the place where the blessed Virgin died. In the house of Anne, where our Saviour was mocked. In the place where St. James the less was martyred.

An Indulgence of seven years and seven times forty days.—Where St. Matthias was elected Apostle. Where St. James the less was elected the first Bishop of Jerusalem. In the chapel where St. John said mass for the blessed Virgin. Where the Apostles separated to preach the gospel in the different parts of the world. Where the body of St. Stephen was translated to. In the chapel where the Pascal Lamb was prepared for the Last Supper. At the entrance to the house of Caiaphas, where the maid said, "This man also was with Jesus of Nazareth." Near the same house at the place called the *Gallus-Cantus.* Where our Saviour rested the night of the passion when he was taken prisoner. Where the blessed Virgin stayed when she heard of her Son's capture. Where the Jews wished to take the body of the Virgin Mary.

ON CALVARY.

A Plenary Indulgence.—Where our Lord was crucified. Where he was taken down from the cross and laid in the arms of the blessed Virgin. In the Holy Sepulchre. In a chapel near the place of the crucifixion where there is a stairs. In the chapel erected where St. Helena found the cross.

Seven years and seven times forty days.—Where Melchisedeck offered bread and wine. Where Abraham wished to offer up his son Isaac. In the chapel where the pillar is, on which our Lord sat when he was covered with thorns. In the cavern where our Lord was placed when the executioners were preparing the cross. In the garden where our Lord appeared to St. Mary Magdalene. In the same place where part of the column of the scourging is preserved. At the altar of the chapel where a relic of the cross is preserved. In the same place, where the dead woman was restored to life when the cross was found.

IN THE CITY OF JERUSALEM.

A Plenary Indulgence.—In the house where the blessed Virgin was born. In the house of the palace. In the temple of Solomon where the blessed Virgin was brought up. At the golden gate through which our Lord entered on Palm Sunday.

An Indulgence of seven years and seven times forty days.—At the *Probaticeo,* where the angel went down and moved the waters. At the house of Lazarus and his sisters, and at the house of the Pharisee. At the house of Veronica. At the house in which St. John the Baptist was born. Where our Lord appeared to the three Maries after the resurrection. Where our Saviour fell under the cross.

IN THE VALLEY OF SILOE.

An Indulgence of seven years and seven times forty days.—At the place called Haceldama, at the Fountain of Siloe, where the Prophet Elias was put to death. At the place where St. Peter shut himself up after he denied our Lord.

NEAR THE BROOK CEDRON.

A Plenary Indulgence.—Where our Lord prayed three times near the the brook, where there was the mark of our Lords footsteps.

An Indulgence of seven years and seven times forty days.—In the garden of Gethsemani. Where St. James the less was shut up after the Passion of our Lord. Where Zaccarias was born.

IN THE VALLEY OF JOSAPHAT.

A Plenary Indulgence, at the sepulchre of the Blessed Virgin. *An indulgence of seven years and seven times forty days,* where St. Stephen was stoned to death.

AT THE MOUNT OF OLIVES.

A Plenary Indulgence.—Where our Lord ascended from into Heaven. Near this is the place called *Viri Galilei,* where our Saviour, according to promise, appeared to his disciples after his resurrection.

An Indulgence of seven years and seven times forty days.—Where our Lord wept over Jerusalem. Where our Saviour composed the Lord's Prayer. Where an angel offered the Blessed Virgin a palm and told her of her approaching death. Where the apostles composed the Creed. Where our Saviour cursed the fig tree.

AT BETHANY.

A Plenary Indulgence.—Where Lazarus was buried. Where our Saviour was born.

An indulgence of seven years and seven times forty days.—At the house of Martha. At the house of St. Mary Magdalen. Where Martha said, "Lord, if thou hadst been here." At the house of Simon, the leper.

There are also plenary indulgences for visiting the house and church of Nazareth; the house where St. John the Baptist was born; Emmaus; Cana of Gallilee; the Jordan, and Mount Thabor

In 1736, the Blessed Leonard of Portmaurice consulted the Congregation of Indulgences respecting the distances which should be observed respecting the Stations of the Way of the Cross, as some supposed that the same distance should be between them as exists between those in Jerusalem.

On the 3d December, 1836, the Congregation declared that it was not necessary that there should be the same distance between the Stations of the Way of the Cross as existed between those in Jerusalem. The Holy See confirmed their decision.

In 1741, the same holy priest again consulted Benedict XIV., and asked him to confirm the brief of Clement XII., which has been already mentioned. This the Pope consented to do, and also granted faculties to all who had the charge of a parish to invite any Franciscan to erect the Stations without going to the nearest Convent. Permission was also given to have the Stations erected wherever it was inconvenient for the faithful to go to the churches of the Franciscans. It was, however, necessary that the religious thus invited to erect the Stations of the Cross should have the consent of the superior, and should obtain permission from the Bishop.

Benedict XIV, imitating the example of Clement XII, caused the following instruction to be published by the Congregation of Indulgences: "The Holy Father, anxious that this devotion should spread throughout the entire world, exhorts all priests who have the care of souls to cause the Stations of the Cross to be erected in their churches. Although there be more than one church in their district, they should introduce this pious exercise without adverting to the distance that may exist between the churches. These must be erected by the Franciscans, and the people should be carefully instructed in order that they may be enabled to derive advantage from this devotion and may obtain more profit for their souls. On this account the Holy See has granted faculties to any Franciscan who, with permission of his local Superior, can bless and erect the Way of the Cross, should any convents of the Franciscans exist in those places. The Way of the Cross is not to be erected in a church not belonging to the Order, unless the convent be situated at a distance from the city, and the faithful cannot go there without suffering much inconvenience. The Ordinary will be the judge of this, and will cause the Stations to be erected in the usual manner." Several alterations have since been made in these regulations, which will be noticed hereafter. These are now mentioned in order that a faithful transcript of the action of the Holy See in this matter may be placed before our readers.

In all that has been hitherto related, we meet with no concession in favor of the sick or of travellers, who cannot visit the Stations of the Cross. Clement XIV seems to have taken this matter first into consideration, and published a notification respecting it. He required that a crucifix should be blessed by the General of the Minor observants, or by a provincial or a guardian subject to him, and that certain prayers should be recited before this. Only those who are ill, or in prison, or who are travelling by sea, or in the country of infidels, can gain this indulgence. Those for whom it is impossible to visit the Way of the Cross are likewise allowed to participate in this privilege. The following is the notification:

"His Holiness Clement XIV has granted to all who are ill, or in prison, or in an infidel country, or travel by the sea, or who cannot possibly visit the Stations erected in any church, the privilege of obtaining the necessary indulgences. If they recite fourteen Our Fathers and fourteen Hail Marys, and in conclusion, five Our Father's, five Hail Mary's, and five Glory be to the Father's, and also one for the Holy Father who grants this indulgence. The crucifix should be blessed by the General of the Franciscan Order, or by a Provincial or General subject to him. The person should hold the crucifix in his hand whilst he recites the above prayers. Such persons are exhorted to procure a crucifix so blessed in order that they may obtain these indulgences, and also, honor the memory of the Divine Passion, as the only means through which they can obtain their salvation."

Catholic Education in New York.

THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS OF OUR METROPOLIS.

EXAMINATION OF THE MALE PUPILS BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

Number of Schools and Pupils Under their Charge Throughout the World.

[Reported expressly for The Metropolitan Record.]

In accordance with a previous announcement the examination of a large number of the Parochial Schools of our Metropolis was commenced on Monday, the 2d inst. To say that they are regarded with great interest by the relatives and friends of the pupils would be simply stating a fact which is known to all who are any way conversant with the system and the remarkable progress which it has made during the comparatively brief period of its existence. We need hardly tell our readers that each year has only served to increase their efficiency and to strengthen the confidence which our Catholic population place in their management. The fact that they are constantly gaining large accessions to their number, is the best proof of what we have stated, and the only difficulty that is encountered is that arising from the want of sufficient accommodations for those who apply daily for admission. We trust, however, the day will soon come when this difficulty will no longer be felt, and when the means placed at the disposal of the good Brothers under whose charge they have been put, will be sufficient to meet all the demands that may be made upon them.

The examinations took place in the following order, as announced in the programme:

May 2: St. Patrick's Parochial School, in Mozart Hall, Broadway. Principal, Brother Eunician.

May 3: St. Mary's Parochial School, in the School Building, Pitt street. Principal, Brother Arsenian.

May 4: St. Francis, in the School Building in Nineteenth street. Principal, Brother Finan.

May 5: St. Joseph's, in the School Building in Leroy street. Principal, Brother Crispian.

May 6: St. James', in the School Building in James street. Principal, Brother Clemencian.

May 9: Transfiguration, in the School Building in Mott street. Principal, Brother Bothian.

May 10: St. Bridget's, in the School Building in Eighth street, near Avenue B. Principal, Brother Cronian.

As might naturally be expected, the pupils looked forward to this test of their intellectual progress with no little anxiety—for to them it was an era of no small importance. Only those who have in their younger days been subjected to such an examination can appreciate the feelings with which young scholars watch the approach of the time when they are to pass through this ordeal and to present a sort of summing-up of the intellectual doings of the past year. And this feeling was shared to no mean extent by the parents of the pupils themselves, not a few of whom, with a noble and honest pride, a heroic spirit of self-sacrifice, had been for weeks hoarding their little earnings that their children might present a respectable appearance among their fellow pupils. And it must have been a source of joy and pleasure to them to see that while they displayed a high degree of proficiency in the various branches in which they were examined that the more important part—their religious education, had been carefully and conscientiously attended to.

The scenes presented in the various schools were of a most interesting character, and there were none present who seemed so pleased with the exhibitions as the pupils themselves. Each scholar seemed to take a special pride in all that was going forward, and as for the boy who had been appointed Master of Ceremonies for his general good conduct and strict attention to his studies, a newly elected President of the United States could not be more delighted at the honor conferred upon him, or the dignity of his position. Before every exercise he came forward to the front of the platform, and bowing first to the clergy and then to the audience, he announced the exercise, whatever it might be, in a clear and distinct tone of voice, and in a manner that would have done credit to older and wiser heads.

To say that the halls in which the examinations were held were crowded, conveys but a faint idea of the scene. Every available space was occupied, and thousands were unable to obtain admission. The exercises commenced at seven o'clock and terminated about ten. The halls were all appropriately decorated for the occasion, and a band of music under the direction of Mr. Kohl, performed during the exercises in the schools. But for a more detailed account of the performances in each we must ask the attention of our readers to the following reports:—

ST. PATRICK'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

The examination of the pupils of this school, numbering about four hundred and fifty altogether, was held at Mozart Hall. The place was crowded and much interest was manifested in the varied exercises of the evening. There was quite a large number of the Brothers present, by one or two of whom the examinations were conducted. The pupils presented a most creditable appearance, and the proficiency displayed in the various branches of study was deserving of the highest praise. The programme was varied and interesting, and consisted first of questions in the Catechism, then of exercises in Arithmetic, Grammar and Parsing, Geography and Maps, (U. S.,) History, Philosophy and Philosophical Problems, Astronomy and Globes, Recitations and Singing. First on the programme was a hymn to the Holy Ghost, which was admirably sung, and here we may take the opportunity to state that the Brothers do not confine the education of the boys to the more severe studies, but that they enliven the course by instructing the pupils in vocal music, in which their efforts have been attended with the most gratifying success. After the hymn the boys were examined in their Catechism, with which they showed a thorough acquaintance, answering the questions with remarkable promptness. Then followed a recitation on the character of Washington by Master C. J. Sweeney, which was received with well-deserved applause. The second class were next examined in Catechism, the previous examination having been confined to the third class. It would be a difficult matter, however, to decide which was entitled to the palm when both acquitted themselves so creditably. Master O. J. Cashin at the close of this examination delighted the audience with a recitation entitled "Baltassar's Feast," which was capitally done, and greeted with applause.

The second class were now examined in Grammar and Parsing, and with the same success that marked the other exercises. In Geography and Maps, Sacred History, Arithmetic and the other studies, the pupils showed a high degree of proficiency, and they were listened to in their answers and explanations with unabated interest throughout. "The Wexford Massacre," a recitation by Master T. E. Murphy, was well delivered, and the humorous dialogue, entitled "Goody Grim and Lampstone" was a capital thing in its way, and gave the boys an opportunity for the display of a very considerable share of talent in this particular line. The characters were sustained by Masters P. J. Fallon, M. J. Lally, C. M. O'Keeffe and W. P. Dunne. Master P. W. McPartland sang a song entitled "My Own Native Home," which was one of the best things of the evening. "The O'Kavanagh" was recited by Master E. A. English, who, we should have stated before, acted as master of the ceremonies, and who in that capacity acquitted himself with much credit. The recitation was delivered with spirit and was well received by the audience. A duet, "Believe Me, &c.," by Masters Remer and Hamilton, was sung with much taste and was heartily applauded.

Moore's well known song, "As Slow Our Ship" was done full justice to by Master F. A. Remer, who came in for a large share of the honors. This young gentleman also recited "Hodge and the Vicar" with a good deal of expression and animation. The "Volunteers of 1782," recited by Master D. J. Flanagan, and "The Battle of Fontenoy," one of Thomas Davis's best pieces, recited by O. P. Cashin, Jr., were rendered with a very correct appreciation of the subject and the character of the composition. A "Vindication from Dishonor," recited by Master E. A. English, was well done, and so the audience evidently thought, judging from the manner in which it was received. Before the closing address, which was delivered by Master O. F. Cashin, who took a prominent part in the exercises, there was what is called on the

programme "Dialogue Pedantry," which is quite a spicy affair in its way, and which lost none of its good points in the hands of Masters J. P. Evans, J. H. Boyle, C. M. O'Keeffe and W. P. Dunne, Jr., all of whom were rewarded with the applause of the audience. Of the closing address it is sufficient to say that it was appropriate to the occasion, and was forcibly delivered by the young gentleman whose name we have already mentioned. We had almost forgotten to enumerate among the studies in which the boys were examined, and in which they also acquitted themselves most successfully, Arithmetic, Algebra and Mensuration.

ST. MARY'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

The number of pupils who were present at the examination in this school was over four hundred, while the audience were, we should judge, nearly treble that number. These boys are under the charge of four Brothers, to whose training and careful management the result of their examination was most creditable. On our arrival at the school building we found it almost impossible to effect an entrance, as the passage ways were thronged and the very doors were beset with an eager crowd, all anxious to get admission. However, through the kindness of one of the Brothers, we succeeded. At one end of the spacious school hall was a raised and carpeted platform, on which the pupils stood facing the audience, so that they could be seen by all present. As in the other examinations, the exercises were appropriately commenced with the singing of the hymn "Spirit Creator," in which all the pupils joined, and then, preceding the other exercises, there was a thorough examination in the Catechism, in which the boys exhibited a more than ordinary degree of proficiency. A recitation, by Master E. Brady, entitled "Heaven," was delivered with a nice regard to the character of the piece. The examination of the third class, in Grammar, passed off with credit to all the pupils. The audience were next entertained with a patriotic recitation by Master R. Kelly, called "Warren's Address," a soul-stirring affair, which, considering the youthful age of the boy, was well delivered. "My Own Green Isle" was rendered with excellent effect by Master A. O'Halloran. In Geography, Grammar and Parsing, Natural Philosophy, Arithmetic, Astronomy, Mensuration, History, Globes, and Algebra, the examinations spoke well for the thorough and excellent training and education of the pupils. We have rarely seen them equalled in the rapidity and correctness with which they worked out sums that would have puzzled many an older head. Very Rev. Mr. McCarron and Rev. Mr. Daly asked several trying questions, which were answered almost immediately, and with general success. The pupils appear, indeed, to have a peculiar taste and aptitude for mathematical studies, and went at the black-board or their slates with the most cheerful alacrity.

The exercises in the various studies were made more interesting by singing, instrumental music and recitations. The recitations, which were well delivered, were as follows: "Freedom's Highway," by Master Flynn; "Love of Country," by Master J. Hughes; "Aspirations of the American People," by Master F. Brady; "A Sleeper on the Field of Marathon," by Master E. Hughes; "The Mother of the Machabees," by Master J. Nolan; "Charges against the Roman Catholics," by Master P. Clancy; "The Young Poets," by Master J. Fitzpatrick and D. Fagan; "The Brigade at Fontenoy," by Master E. Rogers; "Fitz James and Roderick Dhu," by Masters J. P. Clancy and F. Brady," and "Brian Before the Battle," by Master Clancy, which young gentleman officiated as Master of Ceremonies, and discharged his duties in a manner that older heads might gain something by copying. The exercises concluded with the patriotic song, "Our National Flag," and the whole examination was most gratifying not only as showing what has been done, but what can be accomplished from the excellent material with which the good Brothers have to work. There is only one thing to which we would take exception, and our observation applies to some of the other schools also. It struck us while listening to the singing that the key in which the pupils sang was generally too high, and that it caused undue straining of their voices. We have no hesitation in mentioning this fact, for we are aware that it has not escaped the notice of some of the Brothers themselves. It is in fact the only thing that we would wish to see changed, except it be the size of the school houses, which, as we have already intimated, are rapidly becoming too small for the demands that are made upon them, and that are daily becoming more imperative. But on this subject the pastor of St. Mary's, Very Rev. Michael McCarron, is the best authority, and here is what he said in regard to it at the close of the exercises of which we have given in the foregoing a brief description, but to which it was impossible, within our limits, to do full justice.

After paying a well-deserved compliment to the proficiency of the pupils, he said there is one thing clearly proved—we want more room, and this is a fact which I have no doubt is strongly impressed on your minds by what you have witnessed this evening. We require no stronger demonstration of this fact than the crowd who are here assembled, and the numbers who have not been able to witness the excellent performances of these bright and intelligent boys. We want a larger school house, and I trust that the second exhibition will be held in a building suited to our wants. This, said the Very Rev. gentleman, is my hope, and I ask all here to co-operate in effecting the realization of that hope. (Applause.) For my part, I shall never be satisfied until we have a new school house capable of accommodating five or six times the number.

The hearty applause which followed this remark showed the earnest interest of the audience in the matter, and we have no doubt when it comes to be carried into operation that the Very Rev. Pastor will meet with an active and willing co-operation.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

In accordance with the previous order of arrangements, the pupils of Saint Francis' School were examined on the evening of Wednesday, the 5th inst., in their school-house in Nineteenth street. The spacious room was crowded to its utmost capacity by an attentive and respectable audience, who evidently take a deep interest in the exercises of the evening. The Rev. Mr. O'Driscoll, Pastor of the Church of St. Francis Xavier, was present, as was also several members of the clergy, and a large number of the Christian Brothers. The main body of the room was appropriated to visitors, principally the parents and relations of the children, and others who took an interest in the cause of Catholic education, while the pupils were arranged in orderly lines on a platform at the farther end of the apartment, sufficiently elevated to give visitors a view of the class under examination, and the arithmetical and algebraic operations worked out on the black-board. This platform, neatly carpeted, with its handsome globes—not there for ornament merely, as was proved in the course of the evening by the skilfull manipulation and intelligent explanations of the boys—its maps, its black-board, and, above all, its rows of bright-looking, intelligent, neatly dressed, orderly children, was the attraction of the evening. That religion is not here an interdicted theme; that the truths of Revelation are taught to these faithful members of the Church of Christ; that the soul is not permitted to suffer from inanition while the mind and intellect are developed, was demonstrated by their knowledge of the truths of Christianity and the mysteries of religion. However, if that test had not been applied, the Christian character of the school, and the instructions imparted therein, could be gathered from a glance at the walls, on which were suspended religious pictures—those silent teachers that call up thoughts of Heaven in the midst of worldly occupations.

Nothing in the whole course of the evening was more pleasant to see than the lively interest manifested by the pupils in the different exercises; the anxiety each class felt for the credit of the one under examination, and their unmistakeable pleasure when any boy acquitted himself with more than ordinary ability. The scholastic exercises were varied and enlivened by music from a very excellent band, and declamations from the boys of a patriotic or humorous character. The examination commenced at seven and continued for three hours and a half, without intermission, save that to which we have already alluded, and was listened to with unflagging attention to the close. The only thing connected with the affair that caused a regret, was the non-expansive character of the building, that unfitted it for holding more than its full complement.

Before commencing the examination, the hymn, "Come, O Creator," was sung by the entire school, standing; then followed the examination of the second class in Catechism, a thorough and searching examination, attended by the most gratifying results.

"Our Yankee Ships," by Thomas Pockridge, was an effective piece of declamation. The High Class was next examined on doctrinal points, and answered accurately and intelligently. This was followed by the "Volunteers of 1782," a poetical piece, delivered by John Lyon with energy and expression.

The next exercise was Grammar, in which the Second Class acquitted themselves creditably; but in this study they were eclipsed, as might have been expected, by the High Class, which was examined later in the evening.

"Self-Conceit," a laughable prose piece, was recited by Thomas Grennar, a small juvenile, so humorously as to excite the risible faculties of the audience.

In Geography, the Second Class was examined on the map of the United States, and the High Class on that of Asia, and in both the accuracy and promptness of the answers reflected high credit on pupils and teachers. One feature in this exercise we noticed with pleasure, and that was the respectable amount of historical and antiquarian knowledge the boys displayed in connection with this study. Each city, or seaport, or river famed in the Biblical history of the one, or the revolutionary history of the other, was pointed out, and the events connected with it referred to, and this junction of studies usually kept apart, gave additional interest to the exercise.

"The Munster War Song" was given by John O'Hara with a good deal of martial ardor, and "The Avenger," by James McCorry, with bitter vehemence.

In Algebra the boys of this school are very far advanced, performing with surprising quickness intricate problems and difficult examples in Radicals and Quadratic Equations.

In Mensuration and Arithmetic the same remark holds good, for in both they displayed an equal proficiency and the same quick intelligence. The rapidity with which the examples were worked on slates and black-board, and the clearness with which they were explained, left nothing to be desired.

"Freedom," a patriotic effusion, was done full justice to by Henry Coyle, as was also "Brian Before the Battle" by James O'Hara, and "The Wearing of the Green" by Peter Kavanagh. Astronomy and Globes was the next study taken up, and in it, as we intimated in the commencement, the proficiency of the pupils and their familiarity with the subject were marked and unmistakable. In Grecian history they displayed a knowledge which, in boys of their age, is both admirable and rare. Natural Philosophy was the last study. Two humorous dialogues entitled, "A Way to Raise the Wind" and "Two of a Trade can Never Agree," were rendered by Jas. O'Hara, C. McNally and C. Sullivan, with such an appreciation of their character as to overcome the gravity of the audience. At the close of the exercises the entire school joined in singing "The Birthday of Washington."

When the applause with which this was received had subsided, Father O'Driscoll addressed those present as follows:—

I would simply say to you, my dear friends, said he, that in casting a glance back over the different exercises which you have had the pleasure of witnessing, I feel there is many a father's and mother's heart pleased and gratified with what they have listened to and looked on this evening. For more than three hours and a half we have been both interested and pleasantly occupied, and that unceasingly, by the cultivated memory of these children, without an interval scarcely between the exercises to reflect, or to prepare what was next called for. It proves, therefore, the zeal and devotion of those gentlemen who have thus trained and stored their minds with knowledge, varied, useful and beneficial. We have heard you with pleasure, my dear children, from the first commencement of that clear and lucid explanation of the principles of your faith and the mysteries of your religion. And, continuing in Grammar, in History, in Geography, in Mensuration, in Arithmetic, in Algebra, in the use of the Globes, in Natural Philosophy, their minds, as you have seen, have been fully and satisfactorily tried; their power of memory and acquisition of knowledge have been tested, and I may say tested fairly and almost severely—yet there was no shrinking from the questions, there was an answer ready,—not conned by rote, but, as you have observed on the black-board, the result of a previous knowledge acquired. Therefore, I say, if there is a father or mother amongst you—and of course there is—whose son has taken a part in the exercises of this evening, what they have seen and heard must have been a source of unalloyed gratification. A stranger, even a casual guest amongst us, could not fail to be pleased with what has been brought before us. I would say that not only to parents is this a gratification—it is also a high reward to you, gentlemen (addressing the Christian Brothers), whose time, whose labor, whose acquirements, have been so happily employed, and of which we have here seen such worthy and beneficial results.

And you likewise, my dear children, permit me to express my pleasure at the power of memory and the intellectual qualifications which you have manifested; and I would appeal to yourselves (here the reverend speaker turned to the audience) if in looking at their candid, pure young countenances they are not boys to be proud of. To what can we attribute this but the Christian education, the inculcation of principles of morality, and virtue, and religion, that will live within their minds and hearts—not alone human learning which will aid them in their course through life—not alone human knowledge, but learning and knowledge of a higher grade, and possessing the more beneficial influence that springs from the principles of religion—principles that will make them affectionate sons, virtuous young men and good citizens. This is the basis of education they are receiving at the hands of the good Brothers. A father who having these opportunities afforded him, and who would still be capable of sending his child at that tender age, when he is most susceptible of impressions—a father who would be capable of leaving the faith of his child in jeopardy, has not the feelings that should actuate a parent. When I say a father who has it in his power to procure better knowledge, more methodical, better arranged—when, I repeat, he possesses all these opportunities and does not take advantage of them, he is untrue to the first obligation of a Christian parent. I, therefore, in your name, my dear children, in the name of your parents, and in my own name, return these gentlemen, my most sincere thanks, for to them is due the results which we have all witnessed with so much pleasure. I look forward not only to such evenings as this, but to five, ten, twenty years to come, when those boys will be men with principles to guide, with virtues to surround and sustain them in life, virtues that will form a basis around which will gather others, imitating their example, and adorning society with their purity of character. I live in the hope of this. We have been laboring to attain this desirable end; year after year we have given proofs of devotedness and fidelity in behalf of the rising generation.

In conclusion, I only trust that you as parents will feel the importance of the obligations resting on you; that you will watch over your children, whom you are bound before God to shelter and protect from every evil influence. Give them a good example at home, for without that all the good lessons that are instilled into their young minds by their teachers in school would be forgotten. Sustain them, then, by your good example, and thus, indeed, you will have around you children obedient to a mother's wish and respectful to a father's authority. It is by such a course that we will have good children and virtuous citizens of the State. This is my hope, and, my dear young friends, it rests with you to realize the fact that the principles of religion, inculcated with human learning, for, after all, human learning goes not beyond the grave—it rests with you that those principles shall form the rule for your conduct in this life. It is only by acting in conformity with them that you will secure your own self-respect and the approbation of those whose approbation is worthy of being secured. This is my hope, and I trust, my dear children, that you will make it a reality.

The hearty applause with which the foregoing appropriate and happy remarks were received—an applause in which the boys themselves joined—showed that they met a sincere response in the hearts of all present. The audience and pupils now retired, the band playing "Hail Columbia," which concluded

the pleasing entertainment of the evening.

ST. JOSEPH'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

At seven o'clock, which was the hour appointed for the commencement of the exercises, the spacious hall in which they took place was filled, and as in the case of the other school examinations, hundreds were unable to get into the building. A platform was erected at one end of the hall for the pupils who were to be examined, and who by being thus raised could be seen and heard by all present. All the children were neatly dressed, and presented a most pleasing sight. Some of them wore little rosettes on their breasts, in the centre of which were medals of a religious character. The duties of Master of Ceremonies were discharged by Master John Devine in a very creditable manner, and the order and decorum of the boys was the subject of well deserved praise. The exercises opened with the hymn, "Come, Holy Ghost," in which all the pupils joined, accompanied by the band. The examination of the Third Class in the Catechism showed that the religious education of the boys had received a more than ordinary degree of attention and care. Their answers were always prompt and correct. In Geography, in Grammar and parsing, in Arithmetic, Astronomy and Globes, Natural Philosophy, and in a word, in all of the various branches which are taught by the Brothers, we observed the happy and gratying results of the admirable system for which our people are indebted to this Society. The promptness and the accuracy with which they performed some of the most advanced and difficult sums, the ease with which they mastered the intricacies of Algebra, and the surprising memory which they displayed during their examination in History and other studies, were remarkable, and the audience were of this opinion, too, if the hearty applause which greeted the triumph of each class may be taken as a fair indication. In Natural Philosophy, and the use of the Globes, we observed the same proficiency which marked all the studies.

The singing was excellent, and the lighter portions of the exercises formed a very prominent and pleasing feature in the exhibition. We have only space to give the titles of the recitations and the names of the young gentlemen by whom they were delivered, and each of whom came in for a fair share of applause: "The American Flag," recited by Master John Kelly; "The Cold Water Man," by Wm. Summit; "Mary, Queen of Scots," by C. V. Lamb; "Rolla to the Peruvians," by George J. Reilly; "Casabianca," by Joseph Wilkinson; "The Farmer, Student and Minister," by G. J. Reilly, C. V. Lamb, and W. J. Shanley; "The Battle of Warsaw," by W. J. Shanley; "Emmett's Last Speech," by N. P. McNab; "The Last Charge of Ney," by C. V. Lamb; "Fortune's Frolic," by J. Rigney and J. Clark; and the Closing Address by J. Shannessy.

When the exercises were concluded Rev. Mr. Brady, the Pastor of St. Joseph's, made the following appropriate remarks:

At the request of your respected teachers, my dear boys, I rise to address you a few gratulatory words. Simply to say that I am pleased with your examination would indeed be saying very little in view of what you deserve. To speak, therefore, what I feel, I must acknowledge that I am delighted to be able to bear testimony to your eminent success on this evening and to your evident progress in the pursuit of educatiom. In saying this I hope I make no vain boast, for I am convinced that if I now appealed to these good ladies and gentlemen, who have honored and encouraged you by their presence to-night an unanimous response in your favor would be the result. To those who have the good of society at heart, nothing can be more cheering and hopeful than to witness the intellectual efforts and development of those on whose future greatness depend the good morals of society, the observance of law and order, and the happiness of their declining years. Their hope for all this is not, as it cannot, be founded on merely physical education; but it is based upon physical and religious education combined. These two elements being blended together in the same youth, he cannot fail to move steadily onward in a truly Christian course. The one will make him a good citizen here on earth, the other will prepare him to become a happy citizen of heaven.

From what has been said, you will have seen that education naturally divides itself into two branches, viz: physical, and moral or religious. Physical education embraces improvement in literature, science, arts, the polish of manners, the comfort and conveniences of life, courtesy and security of social intercourse. But these may go on for ages, and yet never give us the least glimpse into the invisible world, but rather, on the contrary, will with the more educated tend ultimately to efface, not only all anxiety to inquire after higher truths, but all relish for the possession of them. To render education a blessing and not a curse, it must, therefore, be held subordinate to the principles of religion. It is a truth self-evident that in proportion as the true religion of the Gospel advances in a nation, whatsoever be its language or form of government, so in proportion does civilization, literature and morality progress, while on the other hand, in proportion as infidelity spreads its baneful influence over the land, so does immorality proportionally increase. Discord, disorder, animosity, envy, hatred, malice and revenge, take the place of religion. Deadly conflicts between man and man frequently occur. The most revolting crimes lose a portion of their horror, and homicide becomes a pastime.

If such be the lamentable results of education, stripped of religion, it would be better to want it. It would, under such circumstances, only enable men to reason away eternal truths which they could not comprehend and impart to their criminality a refinement which robs sin of its horror, and throws around the most flagitious crimes a degree of novelty and romance which only ministers to the morbid appetite of a badly regulated community.

The human intellect is a powerful engine, either for good or evil; but, unfortunately, since the fall of our first rebellious parent, it inclines to the latter, when left to its own working, that is, when unassisted by the sanctifying grace of Almighty God. Ever since the fatal lapse of our ungrateful progenitor, the gooodness of the Creator towards His creature has been obstinately thwarted by his unhappy posterity. This being the case, it becomes, methinks, the paramount duty of every christian, and especially of every Catholic that is entrusted with the education of children to impart to their tender minds an impetus which will direct them to the accomplishment of their final destiny. Here, my dear boys, I may put the question, who, besides your parents, are as well fitted to the discharge of this responsible duty as the very men who have care over you and who interest themselves in your temporal and spiritual welfare? Men who have themselves left the world to devote their every energy to your temporal benefit without hope or even a desire of worldly recompense. The Christian Brothers are entrusted with your education, and they have, next to your parents, the chief claim on your gratitude and respect. Their business is to instruct you in religion, to teach you human sciences, to direct your conduct and to form your dispositions. In a word, they have for you the sentiments of a father and consider themselves bound to fulfill his obligations.

Your first duty, therefore, towards them is esteem, respect, obedience, gratitude. "Obey your prelates," says St. Paul, "and be subject unto them. For they watch as being to render an account of your souls; that they may do this with joy and not with grief"—(Heb. xiii, 17.) To your father, my dear boys, you are indebted for your life, and he holds, relatively to you the place of Almighty God. On this two-fold title you are obligated to respect him; and is not the teacher who forms you to virtue and science, in some sense, the parent and father of your soul? Is he not in reference to you the interpreter of heaven? There is, properly speaking, but one sole father, viz: the eternal Truth, the ineffable Wisdom. "This is the light that enlighteneth every man that cometh into the world." The brothers that instruct you consult first this light for themselves; and it is their duty and solicitude to discover it to you. It is God, therefore, who instructs you through their instrumentality, and, of consequence, with what great respect should you receive their instructions. "Son," says the Holy Ghost, "from thy youth, receive instruction kindly, and even to thy gray hairs thou shalt retain the marks of wisdom."

A child should love his teacher; for the improvement of his pupil, the preceptor sacrifices his time, his energy and his health. In fact, his whole life is a species of servitude. He performs with patience the task of repeating the self same things continually. He chastises, he reprimands him. He reproves you from regard only and the desire of your improvement. If he loved you less he would not be so anxious about you. For these and a thousand reasons besides he has a claim on your esteem.

A pupil should also be obedient to his master. As it is *his* duty to instruct and inform, so it is that of the scholar to be docile and obey. Obedience, says the wise man, is better than sacrifice. Without it there can be no order, no system, no improvement. Therefore, again, the necessity of receiving instruction kindly.

Finally, the Christian Brothers have a right to the gratitude of their pupils. At present you are, my dear children, probably insensible of your obligations to your instructors, and of the service they render you. But the day will come when you will comprehend the value of a good education, and then you will understand how greatly you are indebted to them. The advantages of a good education are beyond all price. And the teacher may well say with the Pagan poet, when he has educated a youth, "I have raised a monument more lasting than brass," (*Exegi monumentum aere perenus.*) The blessings he confers are as durable as life, and the gratitude of the scholar ought to be bound only by the same limits.

If time allows it, I have a great deal more to say on this subject. But the night is already far advanced, and I must come to a close. May you, my dear pupils, appreciate fully and emphatically the opportunities now afforded you to refine your minds and cultivate your hearts, so as to become good, useful citizens of the country which you now inhabit, to the end that you may be elected hereafter citizens of your true country, which is far away beyond the skies.

The reverend gentleman's remarks were received with a burst of applause. Thus closed the exercises at St. Patrick's School.

ST. JAMES' PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

The examination of the pupils of this school, numbering over four hundred, was held in the basement of St. James' Church. It was attended by a large number of persons, consisting chiefly of the friends and relatives of the pupils. The exhibition like that of all the other schools, was very successful, and the examination of the boys was an intellectual treat of no ordinary character. Rev. James Brennan was present, and the only sad feature in the whole affair was the absence of the esteemed pastor, Rev. Father Martin, whose serious indisposition prevented his attendance.

The exercises commenced as usual in all the schools, under the charge of the Christian Brothers, with a hymn—Spirit Creator—in which all the people joined. The Third Class was then examined in the principles and doctrines of the faith, in which it seems almost needless to observe the boys displayed an intelligent knowledge of the different subjects referred to that would reflect credit on "children of a larger growth." Equal accuracy was exhibited on the same subjects by the members of the Second Class, who were examined later in the evening. A "Patriotic Ode," by T. McGrath, was well delivered, as was also the "Gathering Chant," by John McMahon. The Third Class, and subsequently the Second and First Classes, were examined thoroughly in English Grammar and Parsing, in which studies they displayed a proficiency, the First Class especially, and a knowledge of the structure and intricacies of the language that was as gratifying as it was unexpected. A short recess followed, during which the band played some sweet strains from Sonnambula. The next study taken up was Arithmetic, in which the Second Class were tested severely. The manner in which the different examples given were committed to the slate or blackboard, almost, as it were, before they were read, the quick appreciation of the principles involved, and the rapid application of them to the case in point, was a noticeable feature. As soon as the boys had obtained a correct answer they descended the platform in perfect order, and passed their slates round to the clergy and visitors for inspection, while one of the number took his place at the blackboard and explained the whole operation clearly and aloud. This was the course adopted throughout these examinations in the arithmetical and mathematical studies, and it is to be understood as being followed in every case, though not mentioned, to avoid repetition. It would be impossible to devise a more satisfactory plan, or one that works better; it forces each boy to be self-reliant, and it is the best way of testing the individual while examining the class, that we have ever seen. The Second Class was also examined in this study, and though their knowledge was less extended it was equally sound and correct. "The Death of O'Connell" was recited with a great deal of feeling by Joseph Casey: and "The French Cook," by J. Casey and J. McMahon, gave evidence of much comic talent. The broken English was capitally done. In the History of the United States the members of the First Class showed a knowledge of remarkable events and constitutional principles that many of our public orators would do well to acquire. "The Wexford Massacre," by Laurence Buckley," the "Battle of Limerick," by John Carroll, and the "Voice of the Nation," by James Lynch, were well and forcibly delivered. In Geography it would be hard to overrate the accuracy and promptness that marked the replies, or in Natural Philosophy, the intelligent acquaintance displayed with abstruse principles. The examination of the First Class in Algebra consisted of some puzzling problems, which were solved with wonderful dispatch, and ugly looking radicals, which were simplified, or utterly got rid of. The exercises in Mensuration were marked by the same theoretic knowledge and practical quickness, and in Astronomy and Globes, which closed the literary exercises of the evening, the pupils were equally happy. An amusing dialogue, entitled "Heirs at Fault," in which J. Carroll, T. McGrath, J. O'Niel, T. Maher and J. McMahon took part, was followed by a song and chorus, "Come where the violets blow," rendered very sweetly by the pupils.

At the close of the exercises Father Bernnan made the following address:

My Dear Boys, said he, your examination and exhibition are now satisfactorily terminated. Although you have consumed three long hours and-a-half in going through your various exercises, still you have not trespassed on our time, nor have you wearied our patience. On the contrary minutes and hours seem to have glided away too rapidly, so varied were your exercises, so instructing, so interesting and so amusing—so instructive by enlightening and teaching us in bringing to our memory many things which we had sometime ago forgotten, and, also, in charming our ears with your sweet music, as well vocal as instrumental. Permit me to congratulate you on your successful examination, and also on the proficiency you have shown in all the various branches of your studies. Your proficiency this evening is a refutation of the slander too often preferred against us Catholics and our Church, that that Church is opposed to the progress of learning. This you have refuted by your successful examination and by the proficiency you have evinced, and which all seem to agree with one accord that you have clearly proved this evening.

Our Church has never been opposed to science and art, on the contrary it has always been the patron of Science, of the Arts and of Learning. Your advancement too, is quite an argument to show how much we ought to do, what exertions we should make in order to support our Catholic Schools, for I would challenge any of our public schools to a fair competition with ours and afford them an opportunity of showing, if they could, their superiority in learning, not only in a religious point of view, but also in a secular point of view. In order then that you may refute the calumnies that have been too often urged against us, study to perfect yourselves in the various branches of your education; devote yourselves with industry to your studies and show by your conduct, by your behaviour, and demeanor, not only abroad but also at home, not only in the streets, but among your friends and family, that you are scholars of the Christian Brothers, and never let it be said to any of you that you are a disgrace to them. Show them, first by your application to study, and next by your behaviour and good conduct that you are worthy scholars of such teachers.

I am sorry that your worthy and venerated pastor is not here this evening to congratulate you. Providence has ordained otherwise, but we may still entertain some hopes that he may yet be able to attend at some one of your exhibitions when he will address you in better language than I can command. I

would also briefly address myself to those good men who take such an active part in support of our schools; I would return them my thanks on behalf of the Pastor of St. James for the zeal and the industry and the perseverance that characterize all their works. Neither should I forget the good Brothers who are here every day, every week, every Sunday among you trying by every means to sow in your youthful hearts not only the seeds of learning but of virtue. Cherish always for these good Brothers a love and respect, be always obedient and respectful to them, faithful to God who has placed them over you and grateful for His kind providence that has brought them to St. James' Parish where they were so much required.

I would again, in conclusion, return you my thanks for the entertainment of this evening; and I hope the audience will carry with them a pleasant remembrance of what they have seen and heard. We are all pleased with your performances and hope that next year you will be able to entertain us, if not better, at least as well as you have done this evening. If you do so, we shall, I have no doubt, be quite as much gratified.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

As at all the other schools, there was a large audience at the examination of the pupils of that attached to the Church of the Transfiguration. Every seat was occupied, and those who came late were glad to find even standing room, which was more than a large number could even obtain. The children to the number of between four and five hundred, were seated on the platform and at each side of it.

The hymn, "O God, how ought my grateful heart," which was very effectively chaunted by the pupils, commenced the evening's proceedings. At intervals throughout the evening the different classes were examined on the sacred subjects comprised under the head of "Religious Instructions," and their proficiency in this essential and vital study was fully equal to that of the pupils of the schools previously examined; better or more fully conversant with the subject they could not be. The appearance of the Junior Class and Second Class, composed of the *very* youthful pupils, elicited at once the sympathy and approbation of the audience, which was increased by their manner of answering, and the pleasing way in which their sweet little voices blended together and kept time while singing "Hail Columbia" and "Two Thousand Years Ago." These important little members of the school were only examined on the Catechism, but the interest with which they attended to the different classes appeared to give them a part in all. "The Warrior Father" was given by John McGowan with affecting energy, and "The World," by Charles Waters, and "Erin," by T. O'Connor, were well and clearly enunciated. The First Class was examined in Geography on the map of Europe, and they defined boundaries, traced out rivers, and located capitals with an unerring accuracy, that is not always found in public examinations. In fact, the great excellence of these schools consists in the absence of superficiality in every study; what the pupils know they know thoroughly, and can explain in simple, intelligible language.

"The Young Orator," by John McCarthy, was well received, as it deserved to be, and a dissertation on "National Character" and the causes of its decline, by Patrick Kennedy, was delivered with a good deal of force and elegance. In our report of these examinations, we have merely alluded to the singing of the pupils, but in the present instance we cannot pass it over without especial mention. It was unusually good, and whether the boys sang in unison or in harmony, they preserved perfect time, and were mindful of the character of the piece. In the hymn, "Praise to the Lord," excellent method was apparent; the bass voices, if we can so call them, were effectively managed, the solo parts were sweetly sung, and the chorus would have done no discredit to professed vocalists.

The next exercise was Arithmetic, which was rendered quite exciting by two boys being placed at separate black-boards, arranged at opposite sides of the platform, and set to work at the same example. The audience were quite interested in the result, and the boy who got through first was rewarded by a hearty round of applause, which was repeated when, after the lapse of a minute, the second boy finished his task, and the Brother Examiner declared it more correct, inasmuch as there was a difference of five mills or five cents, we forget which from the decimals being carried further. A pleasant dialogue called "The Will," was next on the programme, and this was rendered with a good deal of humor by P. Kennedy, J. Rooney, J. Murphy and Edward Kelly. Grammar and Parsing by the boys of the First Class followed, in which their knowledge of the rules of Syntax was made evident. A sentence dictated by one of the Brothers, and transcribed on the black-board by the boys, constituted the Parsing lesson. In this way the boys' familiarity with other matters was tested at the same time, writing, spelling, punctuation, the proper position of capitals, &c., and in no one instance, though this practice was adopted in every school, was the the slightest mistake made. Astronomy and Globes was the next exercise, and we can but repeat here what we have said referring to other schools, that the knowledge of the pupils on this subject would reflect credit on a collegiate institution. It was pleasant to listen to the First Class on the history of Ireland and Germany, the accuracy of their chronology, their acquaintance with those incidents apparently so unimportant yet so indicative of character, made one feel the necessity of brushing up the information acquired so long ago, and now almost forgotten.

"The Highway for Freedom" was capitally recited by George Pullen, with energy, spirit, and appropriate action; and a dialogue called "The Turned Head," by the same young gentleman and Florence Sullivan, Patrick Kennedy, and Timothy O'Connor, excited great merriment among the audience. The cure of the amusing monomaniac, who believes his head has been turned not upside down, which is a common feat, but wrong side foremost, is performed by stratagem and a magic fluid, which we believe to have been water. That the doctor was a Hydropathist we are morally certain from his objection to Homœopathy, which was evident to every spectator, for everyone knows the two systems are never followed by the same practitioner. We have not left ourselves room to do more than mention Algebra, Natural Philosophy and Mensuration, and to say that these were characterized by the excellence that marked the other exercises. "The Old State House Bell" was admirably sung, and the measured stroke of the bell that was heard at intervals added not a little to the effect.

The same Band was present on each occasion, and contributed to the general pleasure by well chosen and admirably executed music. On the conclusion of the exercises the Rev. Mr. McClellan, pastor of the parish, addressed the audience as follows:—

It is now late in the evening, and I do not wish to detain you with many words; but I think it is due to what we have witnessed on this occasion that some notice should be taken of it. I will endeavor to do this in as brief a manner as possible. When we contrast this examination with that of last year, it is evident to every one that a great improvement has taken place; good as that was, this is far superior. And acquainted as I have been with the best of schools, I must say for myself I have never met with any that for the time was better than this examination. We must bear in mind that this is not an exhibition, but a *bona fide* examination, where not only the merits of the pupils are brought before us, but the faults are allowed to be seen. The questions are take nhere and there at random. I do think great credit is due to the Good Brothers for what they have done, and in giving expression to my own feelings, I am certain I also give expression to yours, when I thank them for the exertions they have made. Their reward is in Heaven; they do not expect any from us. It is not from temporal motives that they act, but for the good of your children, in order that they may possess the advantages of a solid secular education resting on a firm religious basis. I am sure you will always bear in mind that a parent must ever look to their immortal welfare, and that religion is the most important element in their education. Your examination to-night in the difficult parts of Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, Astronomy, use of the Globes, History, Grammar, and other studies, was most successful and creditable to both yourselves and your teachers. The answers were correct and instantaneous, and exhibited on the part of the boys a familiarity with the subjects. In conclusion, I wish, in your name, said the Rev. speaker, addressing the audience, continued prosperity to the school, and I hope you will second the good Brothers in their noble endeavors for your benefit and the benefit of your children. You will bear in mind that without punctuality the efforts of the good Brothers can only be attended with a partial success.

The Rev. Speaker's remarks were listened to with the greatest interest, and at the close the enthusiastic applause of the audience showed how fully they agreed with him in all he had said. The Band now performed their last piece, after which the audience retired well pleased with the manner in which they had spent the evening.

ST. BRIDGET'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

The examination of the pupils of St. Bridget's school took place yesterday evening in the large and beautiful school house attached to the church, which was filled to its utmost capacity. After an opening address by J. McGuire, the hymn "Come Holy Ghost" was sung by the pupils in concert. As usual in the Christian Schools, the first thing in which the pupils were examined was the principles of religion, and this was attended with the gratifying results observable in every previous instance. In this study the smallest children took part; no one that was old enough to attend school was deemed too young to learn it, though, of course, the questions put to them were simpler and the answers briefer than in the case of the elder pupils. The "Patriots' War Song," by J. McEntee; the "Highway of Freedom," by E. Distil, and the "Platform of the Constitution," by P. Egan, were applauded by the audience, as was also the "Battle of Fontenoy," by J. Harrington. The pupils of the first and second classes acquitted themselves well and creditably in Grammar, and the Parsing was excellent. A sentence from Milton's "Paradise Lost" was written on the black-board by one of the boys and parsed analytically by the class. In Geography the second class displayed wonderful powers of memory; their answers were given promptly and unhesitatingly; there was no guessing, and no waiting for underhand information. The first class was examined on the maps of Asia, Africa and America, and the quickness with which they pointed to and designated each place rather seemed the result of intuition than of knowledge. The examination in Orthography was most searching and satisfactory, and accounted at once for the correct spelling that was universal among the pupils of the Christian schools. You saw at once the that it was not the result of chance, or the consequence of possessing a retentive memory, but was owing to a perfect knowledge of, and practical acquaintance with, the rules of Orthography and a habit of applying them in difficult and unusual cases.

"The Quarrel of Brutus and Cassius" was recited with much vivacity and spirit by two members of the First Class, whose names we are sorry we cannot give, as they are omitted in the programme. Arithmetic was the next study on the list, and the boys silently and in order possessed themselves of slates or took their positions at the black-board, waiting with restrained but visible impatience for the example. Almost as soon as the example was set down the answer was obtained; the fingers moved as rapidly as if the boys were copying and not putting down results attained by a mental process. Yet this did not arise from the examples being simple; far from being so, they were troublesome and intricate enough to puzzle older heads. "Robert Emmett's Last Speech" was delivered with a good deal of earnestness by E. McGuire, and "The Men of Tipperary," by J. Eustace, was given with spirit and effect. In Algebra there was a competition between several boys on the black-boards, which afforded as much amusement to themselves as it did to the audience, and stirred them up to do their very best in generous, good humored rivalry. Nothing could exceed the mastery the class had over this subject, as far as they had studied, and the lucid, unembarrassed manner in which they gave their explanations was as pleasing to the audience as it must have been gratifying to their instructors. Theorems, the formation of powers, the extraction of roots, the verification of equations, the principle of substitution, the solution of problems, and other matters, were not only touched upon but elucidated and illustrated, and, as we said before, explained clearly and intelligently. We have heard cube root explained before, not once but often, but never so simply and satisfactorily. The pupils did not work their examples in the same way; some boys used one method, some another, but all obtained correct answers, and submitted their slates to the Pastor and visitors for inspection. In Astronomy and the use of the Globes the boys answered the most difficult questions without hesitation, and when using the Celestial Globe each star was made a medium for conveying, as it were, outside information. A very compendium of mythology was compressed into, and superinduced upon, that exercise on the "poetry of heaven," as Byron calls the stars. As Andromeda was pointed out, her mythological history was given; when Leo was named, the fable of the Nemean Lion and his metamorphosis into a constellation was related, and so on with Orion, Aurgia, and the other constellations. In Geometry the boys have made rapid strides—in fact, Algebra, Geometry, and the kindred sciences appear to have a strong attraction for them. Nor should we omit to mention the facility with which difficult questions in Mental Arithmetic were answered, nor the creditable manner in which the class passed their examination in Natural Philosophy. The First Class was also examined on the principal events recorded in Sacred History, and exhibited a Biblical lore that would have excited the surprise and incredulity of our brethren outside the Church. After the band had discoursed some excellent music, the boys got up a dialogue, or rather a scene, called "The Model School," which provoked much laughter, and was warmly applauded. The uproarious, disorderly scholars, and the scolding, flogging teacher of a past age, were represented by the boys to the life, and with an *abandon* that showed how fully they entered into the spirit of the thing. In conclusion, we should not omit all mention of the writing, which in this, as in the other schools under the Brothers, was excellent. In some cases it would be a difficult matter to detect the difference between specimens we saw and engraving.

When the exercises closed Rev. Mr. Mooney addressed the audience as follows: I cannot utter words more appropriate, said he, to express the gratification I feel, and that felt by yourselves, than in acknowledging the debt of gratitude we owe to God and to the good Brothers for the many evidences we have had presented this evening of the benefits of a truly Catholic education. This evening has been for me, for you and for all of us, an evening of great pleasure and consolation. I have, as it were, been carried back in imagination, when viewing this scene and looking on the many glad and happy faces, to a few months ago, when I was so warmly seconded by the parents of these children; and when in my efforts to provide those children with the blessings of a religious education, I applied to their parents, I met with the most cheerful and hearty response. It is a joy to the gardener, or the husbandman who sows the seed—a joy mingled with the hope, that in the coming harvest his labor will be rewarded. So has it been with us. We have sown the seed, and through the aid of the good Brothers we are now presented with the fruits of the harvest in the intellectual improvement which we have just witnessed. We have witnessed the beneficial effects of the Catholic education of our children in that gentle and amiable demeanor which mere education without the holy influence of religion could never bestow. We have been pleased with this and with the manly bearing and the self-possessed manner with which they acquitted themselves. The words which our illustrious Archbishop made use of some years ago, in expressing his pleasure on an occasion similar to the present, that there was one striking feature in the character of those boys who had been educated by the Brothers—their amiability and gentleness of manner—are peculiarly applicable to the present time, and to those bright, intellectual and joyful countenances which we see before us. [Applause.]

I have to congratulate their parents on this happy result, and you should be grateful to God and to the good Brothers for the blessings which have been conferred upon you. It is indeed a joyful thing to look upon their faces and to know that such advantages are secured to them as will tend to make them good Catholics, useful members of society, and honorable men, faithful to their God and true to their country. I congratulate you, my dear boys, on the successful manner in which you have passed through your examination, and which has far surpassed my expectations. There were, it is true, two or three slips of the tongue, and the audience, no doubt, noticed two or three little boys who in the excitement of the moment did not answer with that promptness and accuracy that might be expected, and so the question was passed to his neighbor. This was certainly unexpected, for no boy here thought he was going to make a mistake. Instead of this, every boy tried to show how much wisdom he possessed, and I was glad to find,

CONTINUED ON TENTH PAGE.

METROPOLITAN RECORD.

JOHN MULLALY.....Editor and Proprietor.

It will be the object of this Journal to supply the Catholic portion of the community with all the important and interesting news of the Catholic world, and particularly with information in regard to events and occurrences connected with the Church in the United States.

It is designed to make THE RECORD a good and desirable family journal, and it will, therefore, contain a great variety of useful, interesting, and instructive reading matter. Its readers will also be duly informed of the progress of events in the secular as well as the religious world.

The progress of Catholic Educational Institutions will meet with that attention to which they are entitled by their importance. Church Dedications occurring in and about the city of New York, will be fully and accurately reported.

Due care and attention will be given to the Literary Department, and new publications reviewed or noticed, as their character and pretensions may deserve.

Each number will contain one or two stories; and it will be the design of the Editor to make its Miscellaneous reading both entertaining and instructive.

The editorial columns will be devoted to a discussion of the prominent topics of the day, and all other subjects that properly come within the scope of such a journal. No part will be taken in political controversy, nor in the disputes between partizan politicians.

The business department will be carried on with that strict attention to all its details, without which no paper can expect to succeed, no matter how liberally supported, or how ably conducted; and all the business transactions of the establishment will be conducted on a cash basis.

In conclusion, the Editor refers with pride and pleasure to the following letter of approval from the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York:

NEW YORK, Nov. 3, 1858.

"DEAR SIR: I have read carefully your plan of a Catholic paper, and approve of the same in all its parts. Its scope is new and comprehensive, and will fill up a chasm without necessarily interfering with other papers already established. You have my sanction to proceed with as little delay as possible, and you shall have my approbation and support.

"Yours, faithfully, in Christ,
† JOHN, Archbishop of New York."

This journal will be published weekly at No. 371 Broadway, and delivered to city and mail subscribers on the following terms:

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ED. DUNIGAN & BRO.,
(JAMES B. KIRKER,) Publisher.

NEW YORK, MAY 14, 1859.

OUR PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

We devote a large portion of our space this week to a detailed report of the examination of the male pupils in seven of the Parochial Schools of our Metropolis. The aggregate number of scholars present at these examinations was between three and four thousand, while at least ten thousand persons, consisting of their relatives and friends, witnessed the exercises, which were of a varied and unusually interesting character. We are aware that it is not customary, either in a daily or weekly journal, to give such prominence to any of our educational institutions, and we do not believe that such an extended report has ever been published, of what are called the lower schools, in contradistinction with the higher and more advanced. We have not, however, in this matter looked to precedent, but rather to the importance, the vital importance of the subject of Catholic education, of a system which, while it provides the elements of human learning, blends with them that high religious and moral instruction, without which mere human knowledge can never hope to make either faithful Christians or good and virtuous members of the body politic.

There are some who regard these Parochial Schools as a mere experiment, but they cannot have made themselves acquainted with their operations, or with the remarkable progress which they have made, and which place them at present among the best so-called common schools of the country. The pupils are instructed in the most thorough manner, not only in the ordinary rudiments, but in the more advanced branches; and it must have been peculiarly pleasing to the zealous pastors who have been so active and energetic in the organization of these schools, and to the worthy Catholic parents who have given them such hearty co-operation, to witness the proficiency exhibited by the children at the examinations in question. The result of the exercises in arithmetic, and the intricate calculations of algebra and mensuration, was most gratifying, while the promptness displayed in the minute and trying examination in history, in geography, in natural philosophy, in the use of the globes, and other studies, was exceedingly creditable.

We have said that all this is particularly gratifying, and we may add that it is the more so when we recollect that our Catholic population have to pay their share of the taxes for the support of an expensive system of education, from which they reap no benefit.

The system of Catholic education which has, under such circumstances, been permanently established in New York is the least expensive of any with which we are acquainted, and which have been professedly established for the education of the children of the poorer classes. There is hardly a Catholic church in New York which does not support a school at its own expense. The school houses which have been erected possess everything that is necessary for the proper education of youth; and there is one great advantage which they enjoy, and which has increased their efficiency to a remarkable degree. Our readers will understand us when we say that this remark applies to those devoted and zealous gentlemen—the Christian Brothers—who apply themselves exclusively to the education of Catholic youth, and who, to qualify themselves for the important duties they have to discharge, pass through a course of the most rigid study and training. In this they are not actuated by worldly considerations, by the prospect of pecuniary gain; theirs is a higher and a nobler motive; and when we say this, we mean no reflection upon those conscientious teachers of other religious denominations whose profession is their only means of support, and who, like editors and lawyers, and members of other professions and occupations, depend upon their labor exclusively for a living, and are always on the alert at the prospect of an increase thereof. With all of us it is, to a greater or lesser extent, a matter of business in which the profits are the chief consideration. It is quite different, however, with the Christtian Brothers, and the good Sisters who have charge of the instruction of the girls, for with both it is a religious duty, in the performance of which every worldly feeling is made subservient to the one ennobling purpose. It is this which imparts a true dignity to the calling of the teacher, and it is this, too, which gives an efficiency and stability to our parochial school system that must increase with time.

THE ATHENIANS OF BOSTON TAKING LESSONS IN PATRIOTISM FROM A GERMAN LECTURER.

It appears that on the 18th of April the platform of Faneuil Hall was occupied by Mr. Carl Shurtz, said to be from Wisconsin, but, more properly speaking, from Fatherland. The meeting of the Athenians to hear him, was called to order by Edward L. Pierce, Esq., of Milton. Mr. Pierce, as might naturally be expected, made a calculation, in his opening remarks, of the number of German votes that might be hither and thither in the market between Republicans and Democrats. Of course, in this calculation we must leave a large margin for the habits of New England in the department of guessing. The calculation was presented as more or less.

We assume that Mr. Shurtz is a respectable gentleman, and too polite to say anything in the presence of the Athenians of Boston that could in the least offend their *amour propre*, and, truth to say, his discourse is by no means deficient in political sagacity, and in the elements of something like statesmanship. We never before witnessed so high an appreciation of a foreigner as was exhibited in Faneuil Hall on this occasion, and in reality this rather goes to confirm the notion that there are Athenians in Boston. On this occasion they seemed to combine the theory of old Athens, with the practice of Sparta.

We cannot go through Mr. Shurtz's eloquent discourse in detail, but there are points which he made, and points which in the varied line of his discourse he omitted, that ought not to escape our critical observation. He dwelt with emphasis upon the memories of Bunker Hill, as if the audience had never heard of the place before. He spoke poetically of early recollections of his boyhood. He was charmed with the vague imagination of the glory of free America, not dreaming that he ever should have a chance to realize it, as indeed he must have had and must have enjoyed in his address to the Athenians of Boston. He expected the audience to look back with him to a period of four or five centuries, as if he imagined that any man in New England ever looked back to a period before his grandfather. Mr. Shurtz gave a most interesting description of the different colonies and the diagnosis of their political constitution, principally oscillating between Virginia and New England. During that period of his discourse, it is natural to suppose that the school books of geography, and the commentaries connected with the same, were entirely eclipsed for the time being in the flash of German eloquence. It may be, however, if we might speak it in private, that the pupils of the Eliot School, if any were present, nnderstood the subject better than the learned and eloquent lecturer. Still the Athenians were too polite to manifest any symptom of impatience at the superfluous eloquence on the part of the distinguished stranger whom they had invited to instruct them, and accordingly in every paragraph almost through the entire discourse, the printers have taken care to insert in the proper places the word "applause" within brackets. Well, now all this is entirely worthy of the refinement of the Athenians of Boston, and the eloquent lecturer, no doubt, understood his audience perhaps a little better than he did his subject, for he took good care, like a gentleman of taste and refinement, not to bring up a single topic that could jar on the feelinga of an Athenian in the Capital of New England.

Of course, having come from such a distance, it would be quite out of place if he did not follow the diving propensities of the German mind and bring up topics for the consideration of his audience from the ends of the earth and from the earliest periods of chronology. In these displays of eloquence, which we have really admired, the printers have forgotten to intersperse with the usual notes of admiration, under the name of applause, not because as we think the views presented were not worthy of attention, but because we live in an age of utility, and because possibly the audience did not imagine that there had been a world before the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock.

It is not our intention for a moment to criticise the views presented by the German Professor to his auditors in Faneuil Hall. We know, even with our slight experience of human nature, that we are individually flattered when strangers who know nothing about us describe the supposed virtues of which we are already too conscious for our own honor and decency, and it is on this account that we shall not detract a single laurel leaf from the garland with which our eloquent German friend has crowned the brows of New England.

Still, in all this, if we were a New Englander, we would feel anything but flattered—first, because in our praise the German said nothing of which we had not been persuaded by our own knowledge of ourselves; and next, that this is perhaps the first time since the landing of our Pilgrim Fathers when a foreigner, speaking our language with a strange accent, has been invited to occupy that platform in Faneuil Hall from which the first lessons of American independence were proclaimed by the eminent founders of our country and the eloquent advocates of our constitution. It is a new thing in New England. Certainly the discourse was creditable as a mere attempt at composition in the English language, for its author—for he must have vanquished many difficulties in philology, and perhaps not a few in what might be looked upon as the natural repugnance of a German having to speak to the primary advacates of Know-Nothingism. We, of course, are very glad that in regard to the whole matter we have not much to do with either side; but, really, if we are privileged to give expression to our sentiments, we will not hesitate to say that in our estimation the German lecturer ought to be ranked a third fiddle in the patriotic corps of Mr. Kossuth. This, however, is a matter of taste, and the Athenians know better than we do what is right and proper; and while we have praised the author to some extent, we must not withhold some token of recognition as to the courtesy of the audience during his performance. No doubt they were pleased with his music, and if by chance there was an incipient sound of a harsh note they were too well bred to find, or at least to show they found, fault with his fingering on an instrument which he understood better than they did. Paganini had but a single string, and no one, either in Europe or America, ever presumed to teach him how he could use it better. And, of course, Mr. Shurtz was entitled to a similar privilege in his varied symphony on the patriotic instrument with which he delighted the Bostonians.

It is, however, a little remarkable to us who look on from a distance at this third fiddle of Kossuth, that he had not a single note left, though perfectly conversant with all the historic music of the neighborhood in which he spoke, by which he might have commemorated the burning of the Convent of Charlestown, or the flagellation of a boy under the protection of the American flag, in a school of that model city. Now, we are not musicians; our only instrument is the human voice, and an occasional attempt on the keys of the piano; but it does seem to us that a master performer, like Shurtz, on the violin—which is the prince of instruments in music—could have made an immense impression if he had ventured into the department of musical variations. We cannot, of course, describe what he should have done, but even taking that composition which is called the "Battle of Prague," with his eloquence and his immense power over the Bostonians, who listened to him, it seems to us that he might have enhanced very much much the enjoyment by diversifying the feeling which his talent inspired. He might give the beat of the drum to Bunker Hill, and the cries of the wounded to Charlestown and to the Eliot School; he might have pictured to the ear the sadness and the sufferings of nuns driven out from their own home and convent in the clouds of the night, lighted on their way to eternal dispersion by the flames of their late happy cloister; he might have dwelt on the physical sufferings of the boy whose hand had been beaten up to thrice its size by the cruelty of a public officer, almost under the shadow of the Bunker Hill Moument. This, however, is too recent for an antique historian; but frank and outspoken as the Germans are, our third fiddler on this occasion took care

to give out no sounds that would remind an aristocratic audience of Boston of anything like the cries of the wounded in the battle from which they think they have come out conquerors. So let it be. Time will correct the audience and the speaker. We have heard before of a blarney stone in Ireland; we have heard even lately, by a random expression, that Plymouth Rock was the blarney stone of New England, but till we read Mr. Shurtz's speech we never dreamt that there was a blarney stone in Germany.

PROGRESS OF EMANCIPATION IN RUSSIA—INAUGURATION OF A NEW ORDER OF SOCIETY.

Alexander the Second, Emperor of Russia is one of the most remarkable and vigorous minded of the rulers who hold sway in the world at the present moment. Called to supreme power by the unexpected death of his father Nicholas, at the most critical period of the Crimean war, he proved himself equal to discharge the duties and bear up against the difficulties of the situation, and excited at once the astonishment of his enemies and the admiration of the liberal minded portion of mankind—including almost all of our own fellow-citizens—by his liberal interpretation and stern sustainment of the traditionary policy of his ancestors. The cardinal principle of this system which is embodied in the sentiment that no foreign Power shall be permitted to enjoy a permanent footing on the imperial territory, was nobly vindicated by the defence of Sebastopol to that point which left nothing for the great allied armies arrayed against him at the end of the siege than the smoking ruins of one half of the fortress.

The patriotic volition which animated all classes of the Russian people during that memorable struggle, and furnished hundreds of able commanders, and uncomplaining and courageous soldiers by the thousand, down to the very last moment, dissipated for ever the absurd idea—propagated mainly by England—that the armies of the Czar were filled with unreasoning serfs, driven in hordes to the hands of the drill-master by the knout of their landlords. Indeed it was shown in the course of the war that the common soldier of Russia exceeds, in patience under the hardships of marches and night duty, in the command of his appetite, the control of his passions, and an intelligent fulfillment of the orders of his superior officers, the much-vaunted military machine which Great Britain produces after some two or three years of daily drilling.

All the good qualities of the Russian peasant were so fully and freely put forward in the sustainment of his throne from the 3d of March, 1855, when he ascended it, to the period of the retirement of the troops of France and England from the Crimea, that Alexander saw he owed the more humble classes of his subjects a deep debt of gratitude. He set himself at once to the consideration of its payment, and in less than twelve months after the end of the sanguinary struggle referred to issued his ukase directing the formation of commissions in each province in order to consider and report on a suitable measure of emancipation for the serfs heretofore attached to the lands of the members of the royal family and nobles. This measure had been partially inaugurated by Alexander the First, and was looked on with much favor by Nicholas (indeed it was thought of by Peter the Great), but the glory of its perfection has been vouchsafed to the reign of the present Czar. In order to set an example to the nobles the Emperor, the Dowager Empress, and the other members of the imperial family at once liberated all the serfs attached to their domains, merely retaining them on the lands for a certain period of time in the character of free peasants, to be remunerated for their labor by the use of small holdings, the payment of money, and the allotment of a certain portion of their time for the purpose of cultivating their own farms; thus creating, in fact, a new tenant proprietary, enjoying all the privileges of untrammelled agriculturists. To explain more fully his intentions and views, on the matter, Alexander took a journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow and from Moscow went to Warsaw and other large cities of the kingdom, meeting the nobles, at the most important points of his route, in council, stating to them personally his own ideas of the rights of the people, combatting their prejudices by argument, and enlarging their minds by explanations of his ideas of the duties of property.

So successful has this course been that the mighty measure of Russian emancipation may be regarded as complete at the present moment. The ideas of the political economists of the present day are too limited for an accurate measurement of the effects of such a grand social revolution, and we might venture to add, with perfect safety, that there is not a man living who is able to foretell the moral and political changes which will ensue in Russia and every portion of the Old World, by the liberation of so much mind and its appliance to industrial production and educational and political advancement. For it must be recollected that the millions of peasants now freed in Russia are Russians by birth and of the same race and creed, and physical and mental capabilities as the nobles whom they so long served.

Encouraged by the moral popular support he has just evoked, the Czar Alexander has already come prominently forward as a leading party in proposing a settlement of the threatening crisis in Europe arising out of the complicaties of the Austrian rule in Italy, and by his diplomatic tact and prompt and decided action in Vienna completely cut away the ground from under the feet of the British Statesmen, in recommending the assembling of a Peace Congress. Indeed he is now recognized as an arbiter of the destiny of the nations of Europe, co-equal with, if not superior to, Napoleon in influence, by completely overshadowing the old, worn-out and hypocritical systems of England's policy.

Generally speaking, the Russians are rejoiced at the emancipation of the serfs. The committee having the matter in charge in the Province of Tchernigoff separated on the 4th of March, the Governor having previously entertained the members at a grand banquet, at the conclusion of which liberal speeches were made. Amongst them was one by Monsieur Dunine-Barkowski, to the following effect: "Let us drink, gentlemen, *to the success of the new free class of society we are going to establish, and to the renovation of the nobility through this reform.*!" The toast was received with enthusiasm, Monsieur Leesogub and the Governor following in the same strain. About ten years ago the free classes of society in Russia were split into as many castes and factions as there are creeds on the banks of the Ganges and Indus; about twenty distinct varieties prevailing in the empire. No one of these associated with the members of that which ranked lower than his own, but by raising up the fourth, or peasant, class by his rigid application of a more liberal standard for the measurement of human worth, the Emperor has filled up all the gaps and chasms, and welded his people into a really homogenous mass.

The introduction of the new class into active society and the enjoyments of its pleasures, has been attended with some laughable incidents, arising from the exhibition of their old class pride on the part of a few of the nobility. In Odessa lately two young ladies were asked at a ball by the wife of a General, if they "could produce their certificates of nobility." In Cherson a young Russian merchant invited a lady, ranked as noble, to dance with him at a ball. The fair boyardess declined haughtily, and her example was followed by all the demoiselles of her class then in the room. After receiving a number of similar rebuffs, the trader applied to another young lady for the honor of her hand in a waltz, and got the following reply: "Sir, I never buy in your shop, and cannot possibly be your debtor. As you thus can institute no claim on my person, I trust you will leave me at liberty."

These ridiculous exhibitions would be unaccountable, by reason of their spirit, did we not know that they took place in the only towns in all Russia where the haughty aristocracy take pride in imitating the 'class' vulgarity of their ruthless compeers in England. It is, however, consoling to know that the rapid progress made by the cause of emancipation in Russia will soon obliterate the remembrance of the existence of such cliques from the minds of the people of that country and give a powerful *impetus* to the cause of radical reform, both in politics and manners, all over the world.

Thus, in a very short period of time, it will be shown that the Czar Alexander of Russia, marshalling his millions of emancipated intellects, can, as the chief of the mighty and collossal empire of the North, come forward and extend the hand of commerce and equal diplomatic greeting to our giant Republic of the West, forming a union of sympathetic interest which will be all-powerful in its commercial bearings. His course on the emancipation question, contrasted with the wretched quibbles brought forth in the British Parliament during the late debate on the Reform bill in order to continue the exclusion of the people from the elective franchises, shows clearly that the only grinding serfdom now borne by the millions in Europe is that which is so ingeniously imposed on the toiling and industrious—but landless—subjects of Queen Victoria. It is to be hoped that they will soon be liberated, and that the aristocracy of the three kingdoms, like that of Russia, will be "renovated and reformed" by association with the healthy and uncorrupted millions of their industrious countrymen.

RESULTS OF THE LAW OF DIVORCE IN ENGLAND.

The RECORD of the 30th of April contained some remarks on the subject of the celebration of marriage by laymen in England, with reflections on the domestic infelicities, public scandal, and general immorality which have so immediately ensued in that country from the fact of the Legislature endeavoring to degrade a Catholic Sacrament to the level of a civil contract. In support of our position, we referred the operation of the Divorce Court, and cited some of the most prominent cases which had been brought to the consideration of the judges and juries presiding and empannelled under the new act for promoting the dissolution of marriages in certain cases.

We have, since then, received the complete statistics of this tribunal, as returned by its officers, in reply to an order of the House of Lords, on the 16th of April. This paper shows the amount of business transacted from the commencement of its sittings, on January the 11th, 1858, to the 28th of March, 1859:

"It appears that during that time there were 233 petitions for dissolution of marriage—134 presented by the husband, and 104 by the wife. In 37 cases dissolution was decreed, and in 6 it was refused. The number of cases undefended was 143. In no case was the petitioner examined; 134 cases are now set down for trial; 165 cases are appointed to be tried by full court without jury; 24 by a full court with jury; and 13 by a single judge and jury—these latter items including cases not yet set down for trial. The petitions for judicial separation during the time covered by the return were 105 in number—8 presented by the husband, and all the rest by the wife. In 28 cases the petition was decreed; in 3 it was refused; 15 cases were undefended; in 21 the petitioner was examined; 6 cases are now set down for trial; 11 cases were appointed to be tried before judge and ordinary jury; 32 before judge ordinary alone."

Our readers will observe from this that within fourteen months two hundred and eighty-eight petitions for a dissolution of marriage were filed in the Court, with one hundred and five for a judicial separation of the parties without a perfect abrogation of the marriage contract. The number of married couples separated absolutely, by trial and absence of any defence, is one hundred and eighty, and one hundred and thirty-four cases are still to be heard. Forty-three couples were separated and legalized in their wish to live apart, and the petitions remaining from one hundred and five are still to be decided. In every one of these cases it was absolutely necessary that the wife or husband petitioning should prove on oath, by witnesses, the practice of the most immoral course of life or cruel conduct against the party sought to be condemned. In order to do this the most revolting and disgusting details were sworn to, whilst oaths, equally positive, were made to the effect that they never took place, or were not perpetrated at such times and places as were said. The plaintiff and defendant were man and wife in each instance, of course, and, generally speaking, all the witnesses were either the relatives, bosom friends, trade partners, intimate associates, or confidential domestics of both, so that the disruption of friendly relations, business confidence, and fireside faith which has ensued from the investigation is incalculable.

Public morals must have received a lamentable shock, but, in our opinion, the most melancholy aspect of the question is that which comes to view when we look at the actual stain, or at least the domestic cloud, which will rest during life on the name of so many innocent children by the proven, or alleged, immoralities of the father or mother, or *vice versa*, as the case was. The petitions for divorce and those for judicial separation number, when united, three hundred and ninety-three, and allowing—a small number, as in many cases there were four—two children in each family, we have a total of seven hundred and eighty-six young persons rendered unhappy, should they live, by the fact that they were born in a land which labored to reject the grace of God by Parliamentary enactments.

MORE TESTIMONIALS TO MASTER WALL.—It would seem as if our Catholic fellow citizens all over the Union would never weary in their exhibitions of respect for the heroic conduct of young Wall. The manifestation of this feeling takes a most substantial form, as may be seen from the valuable presents which have been sent to him from different parts of the country. We have already noticed several of these, and we understand that a very considerable amount of money has been sent to the father of the boy by Sunday Schools and other bodies, to enable him to give his son the benefit of a liberal education, an education that will be free from those insidious influences to which the Catholic children who attend the public schools of Boston and other cities, are subjected.

We are much indebted to Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, Secretary of State of New York, for a neatly bound copy of the last State Manual. We would also take this opportunity of expressing our acknowledgments for other favors from the same gentleman.

The St. Mary's Ladies' Charitable Society realized the sum of $1,373 23 at their late Festival for the benefit of the poor.

CONTINUED FROM SEVENTH PAGE.

under the circumstances, that some of them made mistakes so that a portion of the burden they had to carry might fall upon their neighbors. [Laughter and applause.] This proved to me at once and to you all, that although each boy seemed to know but one answer, it was evident he knew two, his own and his companion's. [Laughter.]

Here let me say a word to you, Catholic parents. Here you have your children brought under the beneficent influence of our holy religion. Hardly have six months elapsed since the school was first in operation, and yet a complete change has been effected in those boys, the greater part of whom went to the public schools. I say nothing in regard to the system of public education, but there is no overlooking this important fact, this beneficial change which I have noticed. To what can we attribute this but to the difference in the two systems. [Applause.] I cannot neglect this opportunity to give my beloved little boys a word of advice. It may be possible some of them have acquitted themselves so well that they will even dream of it at night and think they know more than they do; but I can tell them there are bigger books than they have learned, and more stars in the heavens than they have counted. [Laughter.] I only hope they will go on giving consolation to the good Brothers, to their fathers who by the sweat of their brow have erected this school house, and to their mothers, whose eyes have watched them with tender solicitude, and who came anxiously inquiring for the presiding Pastor, to have their sons admitted. [Applause.] Well, your children have been admitted, and you have this evening beheld the result. [Renewed applause.] There were some, however, whose little voices did not appear among the rest, but although they did not speak you must understand they know a great deal, too. [Laughter.] In conclusion, let me again congratulate you all on the happy result you have witnessed. [Applause.]

At the close of the Reverend Pastor's remarks, the audience retired, well pleased with the result of the examination.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

The following table possesses much interest in connection with our report of the examinations of the Schools of the Christian Brothers in this city, particularly as showing how extended is the field of their operations and their importance to the cause of Catholic education:

DISTRICTS AND PROVINCES	NUMBER OF Establishments	Brothers	Professed	Vs. of three years	No. Employed	Novices	Schools	Classes	Total.
France....	689	5802	2101	1426	1835	689	1283	3808	252,215
Belgium..	39	363	171	107	84	34	33	259	16799
Savoy....	24	190	68	59	68	30	37	112	5649
Piedmont.	16	212	81	70	61	6	33	128	6045
P.States.It	14	92	63	19	10	4	16	46	3011
P. do. Fr'h	7	65	39	18	18	1	18	35	1796
Canada ...	16	138	83	40	61	15	29	99	6449
U. States..	12	192	80	68	..	..	30	84	5314
Levant....	4	59	30	23	6	1	10	35	1795
Prussia....	2	29	10	11	8	10	4	11	553
Malaysia..	2	8	6	2	..	1	2	4	240
Switz'rla'd	1	9	8	1	..	..	1	6	368
England..	1	13	8	2	8	..	2	5	81
Total...	827	6666	2639	1814	2213	791	1500	6425	300,815

Of the pupils here enumerated, 257,352 are children, 22,271 adults, 8,269 apprentices, 7,476 boarders, 2,251 half boarders, 1,261 orphans, 1,151 prisoners, and 245 in the Normal Schools under the charge of the Brothers. It should be remembered that these statistics are up only to the year 1856, and that if we allow for the large increase which has taken place in the last three years the number of pupils is now probably about four hundred thousand.

THE BISHOP OF ST. JOHNS.—Right Rev. T. L. Connolly, D. D., Bishop of St. Johns, N. B., is at present on a visit to this city.

CATHOLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The Anniversary of the New York Catholic Library Association will take place at the Cooper Institute on the 19th inst., at 8 o'clock. An Address will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Manahan. A number of distinguished gentlemen have been invited, and will be present on the occasion. Tickets of admission may be obtained at the Rooms, or from the members.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—A general meeting of the members of the several Conferences of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, in this city, took place on last Sunday evening, at St. Patrick's Cathedral. They also attended at Mass in the morning and approached the Holy Communion.

It was truly edifying to see so many persons receiving the Holy Communion. It is astonishing how much good has been accomplished by the members of this Society.

A MONUMENT TO MURILLO.—A monument is about to be erected in Seville to the memory of Murillo, the prince of Andalusian painters, and a subscription has been opened in Seville and in Madrid for the purpose.

DEDICATION OF THE CHURCH OF SAINT RAYMOND, WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

Sermon of the Very Rev. William Starrs, V.G.

[Reported expressly for THE METROPOLITAN RECORD.]

The new church which has been recently erected by the Catholics of Westchester, N. Y., was solemnly dedicated to the service of God on Sunday, the 8th instant, under the patronage of St. Raymond, by Very Rev. William Starrs, V. G. The Most Rev. Archbishop intended to have been present on the occasion, but was prevented by indisposition. To the Catholics of Westchester it was an event of the deepest interest, and the building was crowded to repletion. In addition to the Pastor, Rev. J. A. Kinsella, the following clergymen were present: Rev. W. Quarter, Rev. Francis McNeirny, Rev. John Breen, Rev. Wm. Clowry, and Rev. Thomas McLoughlin.

The edifice, which has been erected in place of the former humble structure that stood upon its site, is one of the most beautiful country churches in the vicinity of New York. The plan and design were furnished by Mr. Henry Engelbert, whose name we have had occasion to mention before in the RECORD in connection with the new St. Vincent's Academy at Font Hill. The style of the church is after the Byzantine, with some modifications, and it will be one of the finest ornaments to the place in which it is situated. Its width is about forty feet, its length ninety-five feet; the pews on the ground floor afford seats for six hundred worshippers, while the gallery will hold about two hundred. In cases of necessity a thousand persons will be able to find sitting and standing room within the building. There are three altars, all of which are imitation of blue veined white marble, which gives them a peculiarly chaste appearance. Two large pillars, in imitation of Sienna marble, support the arch of the apsis. The tower and spire will be one hundred and ten feet, and are to be surmounted by a massive cross.

At the rear of the church is a neat little vestry room, which can be entered from the Pastor's house.

The church is lighted by thirteen stained glass windows, five on each side and three at the back of the altar. There is a circumstance connected with these windows which we notice with pleasure, as showing the generous liberality of the Catholics of Westchester, and the substantial manner in which they co-operated with their esteemed pastor. Each of the persons whose names are appropriately imprinted on the lower part of the windows contributed the necessary amount for the payment of the expense incurred for this important portion of the edifice. Hereafter their children will regard this evidence of the generous Catholic spirit which animated their fathers with peculiar pride, for it will be to them a substantial proof of their strong attachment to the faith of their ancestors. The following are the names to which we have alluded:—Martha J. Waters, Lawrence Lewis, Patrick McDonald, Bernard Sheridan, Jeremiah Vandrehla, Patrick McCormick, Francis Divine, John Broton, Patrick Curran, and William Walsh.

The three windows at the back of the altar had these names upon them:—Edward Bolen, John Lewis, and James Lewis, Jr. These windows are the most expensive, and are ornamented with representations of the Holy Ghost, our Lord, and the Holy Bible. On this occasion the three altars were tastefully decorated with Spring flowers of every hue.

There was one other feature in the church which we should not forget to mention. A beautiful marble tablet has been placed on the side-wall of the church, near the altar of the Blessed Virgin, by the Pastor of the church, to the memory of Rev. P. S. Waters, who was Chaplain to the Sisters at Mount St. Vincent's Academy at the time of his death. It bears the following inscription:

D. O. M.

Reverendus P. S. Waters, pie obiit die XXIX Aprilis, anno salutis M.DCCCL. ætatis suæ LII. Requiescat in pace. Amen.

Under this slab, or tablet, a vault has been made, to which the remains of the reverend deceased were removed by Father Kinsela.

At the close of the ceremony of dedication the Very Rev. Mr. Starrs, V. G., delivered the sermon. He said, I regret exceedingly the absence of our Most Rev. Archbishop. It was his intention to be present on this interesting and solemn occasion, but indisposition alone prevented him from attending. He could not come, but although he is absent in body he is here in spirit, and I know that he is highly pleased with the members of this congregation for the manner in which they have acted in erecting this new and beautiful temple to the honor and glory of the living God. He appointed me to come here to take his place after a short notice—even so late as last evening—as he found he would not be able to be present himself.

The Very Rev. preacher now read the text from the Gospel of St. John., from the 11th to the 16th verses, inclusive, as follows:—

I am the good shepherd. The good shepherd giveth his life for his sheep.

But the hireling and he that is not the shepherd, whose own the sheep are not, seeth the wolf coming and leaveth the sheed, and flieth: and the wolf catcheth and scattereth the sheep:

And the hireling flieth, because he is a hireling; and he hath no care for the sheep.

I am the good shepherd; and I know mine, and mine know me.

As the Father knoweth me, and I know the Father: and I lay down my life for my sheep.

And other sheep I have, that are not of this fold: them also I must bring, and they shall hear my voice, and there shall be one fold and one shepherd.

You have just witnessed, beloved brethren, he proceeded, the ceremony of the dedication of your new church. It is now dedicated to the service of God, under the special patronage of St. Raymond. I congratulate you on its completion. I also congratulate your esteemed and zealous Pastor. This temple has been erected to the honor and glory of God by your noble and generous contributions, and by the untiring zeal and industry of your devoted Pastor. It is now a temple worthy of the religion you profess, and it will be a blessing to your children and your children's children for ages to come. You know, beloved brethren, that the building of a Christain church is one of the greatest acts of religion. Of the mere works performed by the hand of man, there is none greater. It is at once an act of mercy, of charity and devotion; and although God Himself stands not in need of temples raised by the hands of men, still we ourselves require them. We, for many reasons, require these temples, where we can commune and speak with our God in private and in silence. In the early ages, in apostolic times, the first churches were formed of dwellings—private dwellings given for that purpose by the followers of Christ. In the second century churches were openly built, but they were raised principally on the tombs of martyrs, and they were dedicated to the service of God, under the name of a particular martyr, or the name of one of the Apostles or Saints. But it was in the beginning of the fourth century that churches arose in all their splendor. We find the faithful vieing with each other in contributing towards the erection of these temples. They even accounted it a favor, a special favor, that the Almighty would allow them to erect temples to His honor and glory by their contributions; and they gave the best of everything that they possessed for that special purpose. It was in imitation of their example, beloved brethren, that you contributed so generously for the erection and completion of this beautiful temple. This, then is truly the house of God and the gift of Heaven. here you will find the haven of peace; here you will find a retreat from the wickedness of men; here henceforth will be offered up the adorable Sacrifice of the Altar, for your salvation and that of your children; here that Sacrifice which was offered up for our redemption on Mount Calvary will be renewed; here you will come to hear the words of truth announced from that sacred desk and from the lips of the Minister of God; here you will bring your children to be born again unto God; here the poor will come and find consolation, and the stranger and the wayfarer when they enter here will bless those who have contributed to the erection of this house, and say, "Hallowed is this spot."

In the portion of the Scripture, beloved brethren, which I read for you, our Divine Saviour presents himself to us under the humble form of the Good Shepherd, "I am the Good Shepherd," "The Good Shepherd giveth up his life for his flock." As a good shepherd is anxious for the welfare of his flock, so is He solicitous for us. As the good shepherd leads his flock into the best pastures, so does He lead us where our souls will be nourished with bread from Heaven. As the good shepherd seeks after the lost sheep, and when found brings them back to the fold, so does He seek for the poor sinner, and on his repentance brings him back to the fold, and causes universal joy among the angels in Heaven. As the good shepherd watches over his flock, and protects them even at the risk of his life from their enemies, so does our Divine Saviour watch and protect us; and when all mankind had gone astray, did He not give up His life on the cross for our salvation.

Such, then, is the amiable character in which He appears in the Gospel of this Sunday. But He also gives us to understand who these sheep are over whom He watches with such solicitude. "I know mine," he says, "and mine know me." They are, therefore, only the members of His flock who hear His voice and follow Him. Not, indeed, that all others are excluded, for He says Himself, "there are other sheep which I have that are not of this fold, them also must I bring, and there shall be one fold and one Shepherd." Having thus, beloved brethren, expounded to you briefly the text of this day, permit me now to call your attention to the charming picture with which it presents us of the genius of Christianity. Picture to yourselves a Shepherd seated on an eminence looking round on his flock in the valley beneath him; how placid are his thoughts! how calm his feetings! what a soothing silence! Removed from the noise of the world, he hears no sound save that of the whispering breeze, or the murmur of the brook as it glides along, or the tremulous bleatings of his flock. Such is the pastoral scene pictured to us, and it gives us an imperfect representation of the Christian economy. Our Divine Redeemer, the Shepherd of our souls, is now seated in Heaven. He enjoys there peace and happiness, and He superintends the care of His flock on earth. He watches over them with Divine solicitude, and confers on them all those spiritual blessings that can render them happy in this life. These spiritual blessings are that peace of mind, that faith by which the just man lives, that hope which confoundeth not, that charity which casteth out fear, and conformity to the law of God in all things. He provides them even with those spiritual blessings through the channels of the Sacraments, and He especially provides them with that celestial food, His own Body and Blood. He protects them by faith from the hireling. He points out to them the true way that leads to happiness. He watches over them with solicitude, and provides them with all the spiritual nourishment they need in this world and to fortify them at the hour of death. When man goes astray He seeks after him and speaks to his soul, and when man hears His voice then He brings Him back to the fold and causes joy to the angels themselves. Oh! yes, He leads us here into the best pastures. He is our Good Shepherd, and he watches over us with kind solicitude and care. He knows us, and watches over us, and provides us with everything that we require in this world. He knows us, and knows all our thoughts. He directs all our actions, and keeps us in the True Fold that leads to Heaven. He watches over us, and He guards us by faith, by that faith with which man can obtain everlasting happiness. If our way in this world is prosperous; if the wind is fair and the road smooth we are gratified; but if the road is rough and the wind is not fair, then we wrap ourselves up in the cloak of our resignation, because we know it is the will of that Supreme Pastor. Then, again, beloved brethren, He says, "There are other sheep that are not of this fold, them also I must bring, and there shall be only one fold and one shepherd."

All Christian denominations, believe in the Saviour; believe that He came down to suffer for us. All are united in this; all believe in the necessity of a Church; but the difficulty is to point out a church in which we can obtain salvation. Then there are means by which we can find out. We go back and we discover those means. We apply them to our faith, and finding them consonant to its principles, we believe that our faith is that saving faith which leads to eternal happiness. What we believe now, beloved brethren, was believed in the time of the Apostles. The same doctrines that are announced to you here were announced by Christ, for through the long lapse of ages there is no change. There can be no opinion. I do not announce to you my own opinions, but the doctrines of Jesus Christ, as His minister appointed for that purpose, and in the sense in which the Church of God interprets it—not my own opinions, but doctrines that are laid down. So what I announce to you here to-day is not new doctrine, but doctrine that has been announced since the first century, that was revealed by Christ and taught by his Apostles and their successors.

It is, then, beloved brethren, your duty to know your Saviour. He, as the Supreme Pastor, knows and watches over you, and He leads you into the best pastures in this life; but if He has fulfilled in this regard the duty of a good shepherd towards you, your duties are reciprocal. What these duties are He tells you Himself: "My sheep," he says, "hear my voice—they know me, and they follow me." You hear His voice in the person of His Pastors; you hear His voice on this occasion in the person of the Minister of God who now addresses you. But you not only hear His voice from the Ministers of His altar, you hear it also in those written documents, and you hear it silently by His grace. You hear it also when it is announced to you from a distance from the Supreme Head of the Church of God—when you hear His Pastors you hear Him. "He that hears you hears me, and he that hears me hears him that sent me." Then you are, beloved brethren, the true members of His flock when you hear His voice in the person of his Pastor, who has been placed over you, and who announces to you the glad tidings of salvation. But you must not only hear his voice—you must follow Him. How are you to follow this Supreme Pastor? By walking in his footsteps. By the practice of those virtues He showed so conspicuously in His life—His humility, His patience, His forbearance, His charity, and His conformity in all things to the will of His father. It is in this way we are to follow Him, and to hear His voice; and if you know Him and follow Him in this manner, then, He tells you, in these words: My sheep—that is the members of his flock—hear my voice,

and I know them; they follow me, and I will give them life everlasting.

Before concluding, beloved brethren, I merely wish to remind you of a two-fold tribute that you owe to God—a general tribute of praise for having preserved His Church on earth amidst all the persecutions and trials of the world; a personal tribute of gratitude for having retained and preserved you in the true faith, in that way that leads to everlasting happiness. After the blessing of enjoying Heaven, the next is to be on the way to that place of eternal happiness. After enjoying the happiness of the Saints, the next blessing is to profess the same faith in which they became Saints—to practice the same maxims. Your religion, then, is your best inheritance; let its tenets be the guides of your belief—let its moral injunctions be the rules of your actions. It is by uniting the belief of its doctrines with the observance of its maxims that you are really Christians. It is thus only you can expect to obtain the approbation of Him who has made you the members of His Church on earth, in order that one day he may make you members of His Church in Heaven.

LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE OF A CHURCH AT FORT LEE.

SERMON OF RIGHT REV. J. R. BAYLEY, BISHOP OF NEWARK.

[Reported expressly for THE METROPOLITAN RECORD.]

The beautiful and picturesque neighborhood of Fort Lee was on Sunday last the scene of the solemn and interesting ceremony of laying the corner-stone of a new church, to be called "The Church of the Madonna." The day was unusually fine, and the congregation was augmented by several ladies and gentlemen from New York. The site of the new church commands a beautiful view of the surrounding country. The plans, &c., are by Mr. E. J. Burke, of this city, and, as will be perceived by the Bishop's address, are well executed. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Newark.

At half-past one o'clock the Bishop and Clergy left the house of Dr. H. J. Anderson, in which is a chapel, where Masses were said at nine and eleven A. M., and proceeded to a small cottage near the proposed church, in which the procession then formed, and proceeded to the ground in the following order:—

A young lady, dressed in white, carrying a banner which bore a picture of the Blessed Virgin.
Twenty female children, dressed in white, with crowns of white roses on their heads.
Boy, in red cassock, carrying a large cross.
Boy, with holy water.
Several boys, with red cassocks and surplices.
Cross bearer.

Rev. Father Cauvin, of St. Mary's, Hoboken.	Rt. Rev. J. R. Bayley, Bishop of Newark, with mitre, crozier, &c., &c., &c.	Rev. Father Annelli, of the Madonna Chapel, Fort Lee.

Having arrived at the platform, over which was erected a large wooden cross indicating the site of the altar, the Bishop said the usual prayers, after which he proceeded to the point where the stone was to be laid.

Here a leaden box was ready, in which were placed several daily and weekly newspapers, including THE METROPOLITAN RECORD, several silver and other coins of the period, the autograph copy of a hymn to the Madonna, the music and words of which were composed expressly for this occasion by Mr. Mahon, of New York; the new cent of 1859, and other articles. The Bishop then descended, and having blessed the stone in the usual manner, spread the mortar thereon and returned to his place.—The Bishop next sprinkled holy water on the foundations of the building, the architect (Mr. Burke, of New York,) preceding him and pointing out the lines on which the church is to be built.

The procession then returned to the platform, when the Bishop delivered a sermon appropriate to the occasion.

He said that it was his duty to say a few words to the congregation on such occasions, yet he feared the heat of the sun, was such as would cause him to be very brief. The laying of the corner stone of a church was an act of frequent occurrence, but under the peculiar circumstances of the laying of that stone, he would say a few words to congratulate them on the commencement of this work, which was to be erected to the glory of God, and, if necessary, to encourage them to persevere in it until it reached its completion. The plans which he had seen, and the sites of the foundations over which he had just passed, were enough to show that the work was to be of such solidity and excellent ornamentation as to be worthy of the honor of that God whom they had intended to serve. In the acts of their religion they were taught to make acts of faith, in every period of life, and now they had made an act of faith not only with their lips, and with their hearts, but they had made it with the solid stone, and their act would be acceptable to God.

There were some, perhaps, who might regret the ceremony which had just been performed; who might regret to see him as a Catholic Bishop coming there to lay a corner stone, but this was a new proof of the Catholic faith. He did not make these remarks out of any uncharitable feeling, but to encourage the faithful to declare, as they had done, that they were content with their religion, for many had supposed that those who were born in the old country—as it was called—would, when they came here, leave their religion behind them; but such was not the case, for they all knew that the best legacy to be left to the country which they had made their home was the Catholic Religion.

The Bishop next alluded to the beauty of the proposed new church, remarking that although the community around Fort Lee were poor, they intended to raise such an edifice as a proof of their zeal and their devotion to the true faith. The Catholic Church was a builder of churches; she had first hewn them out of the Catacombs, and there, amidst persecution and death the early Christians offered up their sacrifices to the one true God, and placed their pictures of the saints. And when at length they were enabled to come out of these subterranean places, she built such beautiful edifices to the glory of God, that at the present day our architects say, all they can do is to imitate them. But why was this? Let them seek for the answer in the real presence of Christ upon the altar, and remember that they built dwelling places for Him, who had intended to remain forever among them. The end which those who built the ancient churches had in view was to impress those who came to see them, with a true opinion of the greatness of Almighty God, as the effect of the appearance of such churches was to bring back men in this age to the truth. Aye, even at this day the old cathedrals of England and of Germany, had a great effect in bringing people back to the faith, and showing them that those who had separated themselves from the ancient Catholic faith had gone astray from the true fold of Christ. And not only were Catholics interested in building churches, but all true Protestants were interested in raising these barriers against infidelity.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop next pointedly alluded to the glories of Ireland, Germany and other countries, the people of which were now finding out that the so-called reformation only made them a divided people, and—as written by some of them a short time ago—was a great mistake. He urged on his hearers that the erection of that temple was nothing unless they made themselves temples of God. If they realized faith in that matter, henceforth that spot would be the dearest on earth to them, for there would be offered to them all things by which they could please God and sanctify their souls.

The Bishop next alluded to the fact that a burial ground was to be attached to the church which, though excluded—and very properly—from crowded cities, was permitted in country places. By such an arrangement they would be enabled to say those prayers for the dead which would be acceptable to the Almighty. He then concluded by commending all present to the protection of the Almighty and gave the Apostolic benediction.

The procession now returned to the place from whence it set out, the young ladies singing the hymn which we mentioned at the commencement of the report.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

WAR CONSIDERED INEVITABLE.

POSITION OF FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

Alliance between France and Russia, and between France and Denmark.

By the Anglo Saxon, from Liverpool on the 27th, and the Adelaide, from Galway on the 30th of April, we are put in the possession of the latest European news, which is of the most exciting and important character. Austria perseveres in her demand that Sardinia shall disarm, which Sardinia most positively refuses to do, and Victor Emanuel takes the field, General La Marmora, of Crimean notoriety, commanding under him. The Emperor Napoleon also enters personally into this contest, placing himself, like his great predecessor, "*tete d'armee.*" A Regency is spoken of; Prince Jerome and the Empress are both mentioned in connection with it. Warlike preparations are proceeding with feverish haste.

One hundred and twenty thousand Austrian troops have crossed the Ticino, (the Rubicon of to-day,) and the Sardinian territories have been entered by the French Army.

IRELAND.

MORE STEAM ENTERPRIZES FOR IRELAND.—On Saturday evening, at four o'clock, the Liepzig (s. s.), arrived at the Adelphi Wharf, from Milford, having on board John Orrell Lever, Esq., M. P., proprietor of the Galway and American Lever line of packets, together with one of the Directors of the English Great Western and South Westeru Railways, and J. M'Namara Cantwell. Sunday morning several other Directors of those Companies will arrive here by the City of Paris, Milford steamer. Their object in visiting this city, as we are informed, is to forward arrangements for the enlargement of the traffic between the South of Ireland and South of Wales via. Waterford and Milford. These gentlemen wish that the Waterford people should co-operate with them in establishing such a desideratum, which would eventuate in the mercantile prosperity of both countries. Should an amicable arrangement be come to between the mercantile interests of Waterford and those English gentlemen, it is Mr. Lever's intention to effect a daily communication between Waterford and London within twelve hours, by placing first-class steamers on the line. We shall again allude to the important subject. Waterford Mail, April 20.

GROWING PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTRY.—It is in contemplation to apply to Parliament for a bill to run a line of railway from Downpatrick to the main line at Newry, so that the inhabitants of the County of Down may have direct communication by rail with the metropolis. The entire journey could then be made from Downpatrick to Dublin in less than four hours. The contemplated line would accommodate a densely populated district the whole way to Newry.

The following bills received the royal assent previous to the prorogation of Parliament on Tuesday:—The Manor Courts, the Londonderry Bridge, the Kingstown Waterworks, Cork and Kinsale Junction Railway, Tralee and Killarney Railway, and Kingstown Railway.

PROSECUTION OF THE REV. PETER DALY.—At the weekly meeting of the guardians of the Galway Union on Friday, Joseph Grealy, Esq., in the chair, a letter was read from the Poor Law Commissioners, in which they refer to the payment of the Rev. Peter Daly's salary as chaplain up to the 26th of March last, and that "it was in pursuance of a request deliberately made to him by the Board of Guardians that the Rev. Mr. Daly illegally usurped the office of chaplain and exercised its functions. He has now, by an act of the Board of Guardians, done in wilful contravention of the law, illegally received and appropriated the emoluments of that office." The commissioners conclude by intimating their intention of proceeding in a court of equity against the Guardians who agreed to pay the salary, and "proceedings will also be taken in the Court of Queen's Bench against the Rev. Mr. Daly, by an information, in the nature of a *quo warranto*, as illegally usurping the office of Roman Catholic Chaplain of the Galway Union, and the solicitors of the commissioners have been instructed to take the necessary steps accordingly." The Galway Vindicator, which contains a report of the proceedings, states that "reading of this letter seemed to cause considerable indignation among the members of the Board." The Rev. Mr. Daly shortly after entered the board room, and stated that he had received a letter from the solicitors to the commissioners, intimating that they were about to carry out the instructions they had received. The reverend gentlemen, in the course of some conversation which subsequently took place, said that, "as long as the Guardians choose to continue the resolution calling upon him to act as chaplain on their books, no tyranny or law should prevent him from doing his duty as a Catholic Priest." Ultimately a resolution was passed, calling a special meeting of the Board for that day fortnight, to take the whole subject into consideration.

ACTION AGAINST THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—The Northern Whig says: "We have been informed that steps have been already taken to bring Mr. Attorney-General Whiteside to account for the slanderous charge of being an "atheist and a party man," made by him against Mr. James M'Caldin of Belfast, in the House of Commons, last Friday night. The measures which have been adopted cannot fail to teach Mr. Whiteside effectually, although they must, unfortunately, be made at first indirectly. The Attorney-General's official position, which may be used to protect him from the responsibility of the language which he has permitted himself to use in his place in the House, will not altogether shield him from the consequences of his conduct. Were Parliament not prorogued, we should look to some independent member of the House to call Mr. Whiteside to account. But that course being impossible, Mr. M'Caldin must not permit his character to remain undefended, and even by direct means Mr. Whiteside must be compelled to make atonement. We repeat that we regret that it has been found necessary to commence proceedings in an oblique direction, and that the primary reprisals will be made against parties who are not directly responsible for Mr. Whiteside's acts; but the forms of Parliament unfortunately protect the Attorney-General to a certain point, and it is necessary to reach him through others.

ADDITIONS TO THE POLICE FORCE.—We have heard it is the intention of the Government to make large additions to the constabulary force generally throughout Ireland. This, it is thought, will render the appointment of a number of additional officers necessary, and also the promotion of a large number of gentlemen who have been too long retained in the force without adequate remuneration or preferment. [Mail.

EMIGRATION MORE BRISK.—Emigration is "setting in" with more briskness than for the last two years. Numbers, particularly from the neighboring county of Mayo, pass through on their way to Liverpool to take shipping. It would seem that females mostly comprise the present emigrants, which can be accounted for on the supposition that the males of the family have already "passed over." [Roscommon Messenger.

ENGLAND.

The warlike preparations on the Continent are reproduced in England. The army and the navy are increased and that unfailing thermometer, the Money market, fluctuates with every news from the Continent.

The London Post of Wednesday says that the whole militia of the United Kingdom was to be embodied forthwith.

There was a great panic in London, and consols fluctuated excessively.

Warlike preparations were going forward rapidly in England. At Woolwich there was great activity. The Government had chartered Cunard's screw steamer Etna, and a number of other vessels, to convey troops and ammunition to the Mediterranean.

There were rumors of a proclamation calling for ten thousand men for the navy.

The British channel fleet had sailed with sealed orders, and it was inferred that they were bound for the Adriatic.

FRANCE.

The most important news from France is that of her alliance with Russia. It is very unfavorably regarded in England. The London Times considers it "startling" and The London Post throws the entire responsibility of it on the English Cabinet, who it asserts, forced France into this position.

The most active military movements prevailed throughout France.

Eighty thousand French troops were expected to be in Italy the day the Adelaide sailed.

The Parisians were most demonstrative on the occasion of the troops leaving Paris; they cheered them most enthusiastically.

The Imperial Guard had been placed on a war footing.

The French Minister of Marine is said to have sent orders to all the seaports in France to prevent the departure of any more boats for deep sea fishing, and as a measure of urgency to enlist their crews for the service of the Imperial Navy.

The French troops were pouring into Piedmont.

The French troops were landing at Genoa in large numbers. They were were most enthusiastically received.

At a meeting of the French Corps Legislatif Count Walewski declared that if the Emperor made war, the cause was in the aggressive conduct of Austria. It was also proposed to raise a loan of five hundred millions of francs, and that the contingent of 1858 be raised to 100,000 men.

It is reported that France and Denmark have concluded a treaty offensive and defensive.

ITALY.

The Sardinian Chamber of Deputies, on the 23d, adopted, after discussion, a project of law investing the government with all executive and legislative powers, by a vote of 110 against 24.

The vote was greeted with loud cheering.

The Chambers, subsequently, in special session, invested the King with the power of Dictator.

Victor Emanuel, it is positively said, will command the Sardinian army, with General Marmora immediately under him.

The Tuscan army had called on the Grand Duke to join France and Piedmont, and declare war against Austria. He declined and fled, and Tuscany had declared in favor of a military dictatorship.

Tuscany had joined France and Piedmont.

The Austrians have crossed the Ticino and hostilities have commenced.

RUSSIA.

The Cabinet of St. Petersburg had declared its intention not to advance so long as Germany also refrained from doing so. Otherwise a corps of observation would be placed on the Austrian frontier.

ESCAPE FROM A TIGRESS IN INDIA.—One day lately, Mortimer Reeves and myself, separated from the rest of our party to go to the Ghud Nullah, having been informed by our Shicarries that they had tracked a tiger in the morning; we were afterwards joined by Ravenscroft and Forbes, both of my regiment, only armed with spears, expecting swine. We soon reached the Nullah, the banks of which, high and steep, intersected by smaller branches, were covered with grass and brushwood; to this we applied fire where the track entered and then took our stations on foot; Mortimer on the right bank, nearest the fire, Reeves on the left bank, myself also on the left, with a broad deep branch and two or three gullies between us. There was not much wind, and the grass being green, the fire did not come down rapidly; however, after waiting some time, a shot, answered by a loud roar, announced "the presence." This was from Mortimer. As she passed Reeves she got the contents of two barrels and came on roaring furiously, apparently hit, and turned into the deep branch between Reeves and me. My station commanded the entrance to this, between thirty and forty yards distance, and as she came out after a short time, and stood, I let fly right and left, and back she went. I reloaded as quick as possible, and receiving another shot, she came towards my position, and as she passed under me I fired the other barrel into her. I then supposed she would get into a deep little gully immediately on my right, so I went to the rear, mounted my horse, drew near, all ready. Low growls, or rather moans, were all that was now to be heard, and after some time all was silent. Ravenscroft shot into some brushwood near where I had last seen her, but there was no growl of defiance in answer thereto, and he narrowly escaped a serious action; he had fired from off his horse, and in re-loading, cast the butt of his gun over his left foot; he was on the point of putting in the powder when the other barrel went off, two balls passing his face without injury.

We now tried to light the grass both above and below where she was supposed to be, but it would not burn well. There were some dry thorns near the top of the gully, which crackled famously, and this was not more than twenty yards long—still nothing was heard or seen of the enemy, and we began to be impatient, and of one opinion that she was dead.

Seeing a native with a drawn sword going towards this gully, I got off, and accompanied him, wishing him to look into it, if possible, and expecting to see her dead at the bottom. It was some twelve or fifteen feet deep, and the banks, nearly perpendicular, had long grass and brushwood growing thickly up them. By bending this on either side with the muzzle of my gun, I was enabled to see into it tolerably well, and was on the point of giving it up, when my eye caught sight of a patch of her yellow hide. It was no use firing, as I could not tell whether it was her head or her tail; but before I could make out a mortal spot to aim at, she was up and scaling the bank, roaring furiously. The native made off. As she pushed on, I fired into her: but still on she came—and as she gained the top I aimed at her breast. You may conceive my feelings when she dashed my gun aside with her paw as I pulled my trigger; the contents flew harmless. She seized my Joe Manton—which, fortunately, is not injured, though it will always bear her mark—just above the locks. I now turned to run for it, and then Reeves proved himself the friend in need; he was standing on the opposite bank of the deep branch before mentioned, full thirty yards from me. Until I had turned, my body was between Reeves and her; and in the short space thus allowed him, he fired both barrels, both taking effect—one striking her in the spine, caused instantaneous death. I, of course was underneath her; she was very heavy; and as I struggled, it came across me to lie still (as poor Woodhouse of my regiment did, when similarly situated with a lion) but finding I rather freed myself, I worked on and gained my legs, just as Ravenscroft came running to my rescue, who, by way of a settler, put a ball into her head—and there she lay, a fine four or five-year-old tigress, with my hunting cap in her mouth. Only one of her teeth reached my head, and that but very slightly at the back; in fact, I must say that I escaped unhurt, having only one rather deep claw on my left fore-arm, and merely the skin raised by her claws on the back of my left shoulder.

DINNER SPEECHIFYING.—The following is a good satire on the manner of speechifying at public dinners:—After the gentleman whose health is to be drunk in his absence has given the hint to his neighbor to prepare it, he must retire. (There is no necessity to specify to the company his particular motive to withdraw.) When he returns he will find a full glass of Madeira before him, with a cigar across it; he must then manifest a certain degree of surprise, and call up a smile of satisfaction, being very cautious that it may not be mistaken for a sneer. He must close the eyes for a few moments, as if collecting his energies for an extemporaneous explosion; his own tact Must tench him how long he may trespass upon the patience of his hearers; he must then commence it thus:—"Hem!" open eyes—"hem!"—look complacently at the president, and ditto at the party. "Mr. President, hem, and gentlemen—unaccustomed as I am to public speaking, and unaware of the honor you have done me in my absence—hem—I say, done me in my absence—hem—I am unable to express myself on the honor you have done me in my absence—hem!" Here a cough may be introduced to gain time; what is called a *hacking* cough is preferable, as its frequent recurrence is most convenient. "Before I sit down, I shall not be, on my part, backward in expressing my thanks—I say, before I sit down, I shall not be, on my part, backward—hem! Should I live for ages, gentlemen—I mean those ages that are yet to come—the remembrance, the grateful remembrance, of this hour—this glorious hour—this glorious hour—will be remembered in my memory"—(lights the cigar)—"and, gentlemen, in conclusion, the reminiscence shall live in my recollection, if Providence—the mercy of Providence—should spare me till the last day, even when the conflagration of the universe shall display its dreadful burning, and roll its volumes of suffocating vapour over the vast globe, like the fire and smoke of—*of this segar!*"

THE AGILE GIBBON.—When startled, the Agile Gibbon flits at once to the top of the tree, and then, seizing the branch that seems best adapted to its purpose, it swings itself once or twice to gain an impetus, and launches itself through the air like a stone from a a sling, gaining its force very much on the same principle. Seizing another branch, towards which it had aimed itself, and which it reaches with unerring certainty, the creature repeats the process, and flings itself with ease through distances of thirty or forty feet, flying along as if by magic. Those who have seen it urging its flight over the trees have compared its action and appearance to those of a bird. Indeed, those creatures seem to pass a life that is more aerial than that of many birds, putting out of question the heavy earth-walking birds, which have not the power to raise themselves from the ground even if they had the will.

SAWING OUT CLOTHES.—The immense expenditure in army accoutrements, among other benefits, has developed a new machinery in France for making regimentals by a wholesale process—a slender flexible saw is made to do the duty of the snip's scissors. Pile up a heap of cloth containing 100 layers, squeeze the mass, and the saw, which is worked by steam power, can be directed by skilful hands so as to cut all the pieces simultaneously as required for a complete suit.

WHAT TO DO WITH A WATCH WHICH HAS FALLEN INTO WATER.—We are assured that the best procedure in this case is to plump the watch as soon after as possible into spirits. Oil, which is sometimes used, is objectionable, as clotting the mechanism; but our informant has known instances of watches which had been souced in water, keeping in good order for months after, if placed for a little while in spirits.

MAZARIN AND THE AMANUENSIS.—Cardinal Mazarin was dictating one day a letter to his secretary. The latter, overcome with incessant work, fell asleep, and the Cardinal continued dictating, while pacing up and down his study; when he had come to the conclusion, he turned towards his secretary, saying, "End as usual." He then perceived that the first lines of the letter only were written. The Cardinal was very partial to that secretary, and treated him as a father. To awake him, he gave him a box on the ear; the secretary, in a fury, returned the blow. The Cardinal, without showing the least emotion, said coolly, "Now, sir, we are both wide awake, let us proceed with the letter."

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N. D. MORGAN, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary. a2 3m

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
Office, No. 6 Broad street, New York. This Company insures all kinds of buildings, household furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and other property, against loss by fire. EUGENE PLUNKETT, President.
HENRY QUACKENBOS, Secretary. j29 1y

PHOTOGRAPHS.

MAMMOTH PHOTOGRAPHS,
AT
GREY'S, NO. 371 BROADWAY,
Two doors from Taylor's Saloon, N. Y.
FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR. a30 3m

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures
EVERY KIND OF HUMOR,
from the worst Scrofula to a common Pimple.
Five to eight bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of Kings Evil.
Six to eight bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of Scurvy.
Three to six bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of Erysipelas.
Two to five bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and breaking out on the head.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of rheumatism.
If proof is required to convince the readers of this paper of the good effect and excellency of this medicine, we refer them to the following beautiful testimonials:
MR. KENNEDY—Dear Sir:—Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you that it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted with scrofula and other humors.
ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB,
Superioress St. Vincent's Asylum, Boston.

ANOTHER.
DEAR SIR: We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well.
SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH,
Hamilton, C. W.
For sale by every druggist in the United States and British Provinces. mh19 1y

CONSTIPATION (COSTIVENESS) AND DYSPEPSIA completely cured without medicines, injections or baths, by
DAVY'S ERVALENTA CRACKERS,
an agreeable and nutritious and vegetable food, manufactured from "Warton's Original Genuine Ervalenta." Their effect in speedily restoring the stomach and bowels to the normal condition astonishes all classes of unbelievers. Certificates and references of the most respectable and unanswerable character. Not a particle of a drug or medicine in the composition of these crackers, and their beneficent operation guaranteed as represented, or the purchase money returned. Manufactured and sold only by the subscriber, at his Cracker Bakery, No. 219 Forsyth street, near Houston street. Price 30 cents per pound. Will keep for years in any climate. None genuine but those stamped "Davy's."
ISAAC McGAY, No. 219 Forsyth street,
mh19 3m New York.

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE richest diadem ever worn by Kings or Emperors.
What?
Why a beautiful Head of Hair.
Because it is the ornament God himself provided for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly on the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head be bereft of its covering, or the hair be small and shrivelled, harsh and dry, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more than half her charms.
PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE,
if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all ages this ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first is the celebrated pianist, Thalberg:
NEW YORK, April 19, 1858.
DR. WOOD—Dear Sir: I must use to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United states it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original line. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable. I am, dear sir, yours truly,
THALBERG.
"Drych a'r Gwyliedyct."
WELSH NEWSPAPER OFFICE,
No. 13 NASSAU-ST., April 18, 1858.
PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear sir: some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative, and gave it to my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her, as well as my surprise, after a few weeks' trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to a dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a thing.
CHARLES CARDEW.
NEW YORK, July 25, 1857.
PROF. O. J. WOOD: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative, my hair and whiskers, which were almost white, have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It has also relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely. J. G. KILBY.
PROF. WOOD: About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my fair finally. It began to fill up, grew out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all. J. D. HOES.
Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1857.
The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3. O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors,
No. 312 Broadway, New York,
(in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.
And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. mh12 3m

It cleanses the hair from all dandruff, and invigorates and beautifies it. No one desiring a fine head of hair should fail to use it. mh13 3m

COMPANY F OF THE WASHINGTON GREYS (EIGHTH REGIMENT,) AND THEIR NEW ARMORY.—Captain Buck's company (F) of the Washington Greys, Eighth Regiment, took possession of their new armory, corner of University place and Thirteenth street, on Wednesday evening, 4th inst., and inaugurated the event by a company parade from their old quarters at Military Hall. They numbered about fifty muskets, and bore the newly adopted knapsack of the regiment. They are the first to appear with it on parade. Along the route they attracted considerable attention by their neat and soldier-like appearance.

On arriving at their armory they found a bountiful collation, generously furnished by Corporal Munter, and after exhibiting their masticating and imbibing powers, to the delight of the Corporal aforesaid, they were informed that they had an invitation extended to them to visit a "gentleman up town," which they accepted without a dissenting voice, and after cheering Capt. Buck, Corporal Munter and the "gentleman up town," they marched (without arms) to Twenty-sixth street, where they found they had not been forgotten at the Captain's house. After doing such feats as would astonish their old friend Ratz, of the Staten Island war celebrity, they dismissed, apparently well pleased with the manner in which they spent the latter part of the evening. In their new rooms they will be able to show their friends what they can do in the way of drill, and no doubt will recruit fast.

ELECTION IN COMPANY E, SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—At an election held by Company E, Capt. Keating, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Mr. John Bagley was elected Second Lieutenant, vice King, resigned. Lieut. Bagley is brother of the staff officer of that name, and will make a good officer. We noticed Capt. Keating out with his company on the parade of the 29th ult., the first time since his severe illness. We congratulate Company E on the return of their gentlemanly commandant.

OTHER MILITARY MATTERS.—There is no talk of any of our city companies preparing to receive the Milwaukee Light Guard, Capt. Starkweather, soon to visit New York. From previous experience, the Milwaukians have a poor opinion of our hospitality to strangers, and it is to be hoped that the "Light Guard" will be treated in such a manner that they will be able to give a better account of the militia of the Empire City, when they return to their own homes.

The orders for the drill of the Seventh Regiment on Fashion Course, L. I., are out.

The right wing of the Eleventh Regiment, Col. Homer Bostwick, was inspected on Monday, 9th inst., at 3 P. M., in the City Armory, by Brigade Inspector Taylor of the Fourth Brigade, and numbered about one hundred and ninety rifles. The left wing was inspected at the same time and place, on the 12th. This regiment have lately received new rifles, and have adopted a neat blue uniform.

HIGH PRICES FOR CURIOUS BOOKS.—Curious books fetch still a high price in Paris. At a late sale of some books belonging to M. Franck, the publisher, a copy of the "Rationale of Durandus," printed by Schoyffer of Mayence, on vellum (1440), and in bad condition, fetched 4,600 francs, £184; a fine copy of "Justinian's Institutes," from the same press, and on vellum (1468), 5,4000 francs, £216; a fine copy of the "Decretals of Gratian;" from the same press, also on vellum (1472), 2,900 f., £116.

CORNEILLE'S HOUSE IN PARIS TAKEN DOWN.—The house in which Corneille was born in the Rue de la Pie, in Paris, has been recently taken down for the purpose of carrying the street in a straight line. On a spare piece of ground, a little in rear of the spot on which the house stood, a small building has been erected, with a tablet in front, indicating that it was formerly the site of the house in which both the Corneilles (Pierre and Thomas) were born.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FINE ARTS.—CHURCH'S PAINTING.

"THE HEART OF THE ANDES."

on exhibition for a short time previous to being taken to Europe, at

THE STUDIO BUILDING,

No. 15 TENTH STREET, BET. 5TH AND 6TH AVENUES, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily. Admission 25 cents.

my14 2t J. McCLURE, Publisher.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 29, 1859.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY the first day of June next at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase by the Corporation of Real Estate, for the use of the Fire Department, as follows:

Lot for Engine Co. No. 35, to be located within the following boundaries, 119th and 121st sts. and 2d and 3d avenues.

Lot for Engine Co. No. 41, to be located between Suffolk, Attorney, Delancy and Broome sts.

Lot for Hose Co. No. 24, to be located between Suffolk, Attorney, Rivington and Broome sts.

Lot for Hook and Ladder Co. No. 11, to be located between Scammel, Clinton, Henry and Division sts.

Lot for Hook and Ladder Co. No. 8, to be located between 6th, Thompson and Bleecker st. and 6th av.

Proposals to contain a diagram of the property offered giving locality and dimensions; also the character of improvements, if any. Payments will be made in cash on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all proposals if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.

my14 1s ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

DRY GOODS.

204 AND 206 SIXTH AVE.
LINEN
HANDKERCHIEFS.
CLOSING
OFF.
VERY
CHEAP!
R. H. MACY.

AT R. H. MACY'S.
MACY
SELLS
RIBBONS,
RIBBONS,
RIBBONS,
RIBBONS FOR LADIES HATS, DRESSES, &c.
RIBBONS,
RIBBONS,
RIBBONS.
IN THE BEST
STYLES at No. 204, and 206, Sixth avenue, corner Fourteenth street.
my14 R. H. MACY.

ARTIFICIAL
FLOWERS,
IN
GOOD
STYLES, at
R. H. MACY'S,
ONE DOOR
BELOW
14TH STREET.

13,000
PARASOLS,
$1 00,
WORTH
$2 00! Bring in your DOLLARS!
THEY ARE GOOD AND CHEAP!!!
Corner 14TH STREET and SIXTH AVENUE.
R. H. MACY.

22,000
YARDS
DOTTED
AND FIGURED
MUSLINS,
BRILLIANTS,
CURTAIN MUSLINS,
&c.,
&c.,
Will be opened, 9th May, at
MACY'S
GREAT
SALE,
ON MONDAY,
MAY THE 9th,
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH AVENUE.

HOSIERY
AND
GLOVES!
THE BEST and cheapest
PRIME KID GLOVES,
WARRANTED, ONLY 63 cents a Pair.
R. H. MACY,
Corner 14th st., and Sixth Avenue.

HOSIERY
AND
GLOVES.
BEST KID GLOVES, 63 Cents.
COTTON and LISLE THREAD HOSIERY
For this hot weather.
MOHAIR MITTS, CHEAP! ! ! !
MOHAIR GLOVES, CHEAP! ! ! !
SILK GLOVES for Ladies and Gentlemen.
GLOVES for Boys and Girls.
HOSIERY for Gentlemen.
HOSIERY for Ladies.
HOSIERY for Misses.
HOSIERY for Boys.
204 and 206 SIXTH AVENUE,
One Door Below 14th street.
my14 R. H. MACY.

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, &c.—Consumers of RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm.
RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN.
As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.
This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.
J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE, Agents,
No. 36 Church street,
a16 3m Between Barclay street and Place.

SUPERIORITY OF MODERN TASTE.—In nothing is this better exemplified than in the departure from obsolete styles of costume, and that conformity to the elegant outlines of Nature, which are now the fundamental canons of taste.
How odious, by comparison with modern styles, do the crudities of the past appear! The angular stiffness of the age of Elizabeth; the cumbrous absurdities that made the fashionable costume in the classic era of Anne; the ingenious absurdities of the Georgian epoch—all appear puerile in conception when contrasted with the simplicity and comfort of dress in our own time.
LADIES will be sensible of improved taste in the re-adoption of the RIBBON SASH. In an artistic point of view, it is a natural and indispensable part of a lady's dress. As at present worn by the aristocratic ladies of Europe, it is of considerable width, falling gracefully from the waist over the skirt. Put on with an elegant ease, it sets off the outline of the waist to the best advantage. All figures and costumes are suitable to this simple and beautiful article.
M. H. LICHTENSTEIN of No. 387 Broadway has, with his usual enterprise, secured the first invoice of these goods brought to this market. These will all be sold in a few days. They are of the most elegant patterns, comprising French Figured and Embroidered Ribbons, Tufted, Tartan, Albanian stripes, and elegant plain varieties, suitable to every taste and of superior quality. In addition will be found, now and always, the choicest and freshest stock of Milliners' and Dressmakers' goods in the city—such as Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Bonnet Silks, Dahlia and other Dress Trimmings, etc.
In order to make heavy remittances to Europe, these will all be sold at lower prices than ever before known. Now is the time for bargains!
N. B.—These SASH RIBBONS will only be secured by those who make an early call. my1 tf

DRY GOODS.

BRODIE'S
THE
GREATEST
DISPLAY
OF
LACE
EVER
MADE
IN THE
UNITED
STATES!
DEFYING
ALL
COMPETITION!
MANTILLAS!
LADIES, CALL AND SEE!
No. 800 CANAL STREET and 479 BROADWAY.
a16 tf

BLACK CHANTILLA POINTS PER FULTON will be offered this week.

Points at	$ 80
Mantillas at	75
Flounces at	60
Bertines at	35
Point Barbs at	8
Point Capes at	30
Point Scarfs at	1 00
Point Setts at	25

All of which will be found entirely new in style and design.
my14 2w MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

PARIS DRY GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have received a beautiful assortment of Dry Goods per Africa,
SILKS, GRENADINES, BAREGES,
ORGANDIES, DELAINES, FOULARDS,
BAREGE ANGLAIS,
A magnificent selection of
ROBES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
REAL LACES,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
BLACK LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS.
my14 2t No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverly place.

WE CALL THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF FAMILIES
To the Extensive Dry Goods Establishment of
W. R. ROBERTS,
No. 252 Bowery.
His stock of Dry Goods, Cloaks, Shawls and Mantillas, are unequalled in the city.
He has also a very extensive assortment of Housekeeping Goods, such as Linens, Damasques, Shirtings and Sheetings, Towels, Diapers, Hosiery, Embroideries, &c. &c.
As this stock is all purchased for cash, ladies will find the price exceedingly low.
We would call particular attention to the balance of an Importer's stock of real Marseilles Quilts, which were purchased at fifty cents on the dollar.
mh19 6m W. R. ROBERTS, No. 252 Bowery.

E. WILLIAMS & CO., LATE PETER ROBERTS, No. 429 Broadway.
Have just opened an immense stock of
BLACK THREAD and FRENCH LACE VEILS,
COIFFEURS, BARBES and SHAWLS.
BLACK THREAD, GUIPURE and FRENCH LACES
all widths.
REAL VALENCIENNES LACES and EDGINGS,
from 1s. per yard and upwards.
REAL POINT LACE COLLARS, $4 50 and upwards.
Setts do., from $16.
HONITON, VALENCIENNES and MEDALLION
LACE COLLARS and SETS.
PARIS EMBROIDERED COLLARS, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
With a splendid assortment of
FINE FRENCH BANDS, FLOUNCINGS, EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS,
Just received from Auction,
AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
a16 3m

RIBBONS—NOTHING BUT RIBBONS!—The ladies, it is said, are forgetful under no circumstances of their personal appearance. Even in their grief they are careful that their attire is becoming. This fact demonstrates their good taste; and so does another, viz.: their penchant this season for employing Ribbons only for dress trimmings and dress embellishments, in every case where it is possible to introduce them. LICHTENSTEIN, the great Ribbon dealer up Broadway, has quite doubled his business recently on that account; and since his own admirable article, the Dahlia Trimming, has come so surprisingly into vogue, his Ribbon importation and manufacture surpass all conception in their extent. The use of waist Ribbon, which has now become EN RIGUEUR in fashionable circles, threatens to still more increase his trade. Go where you will, LICHTENSTEIN! LICHTENSTEIN! Ribbons! Ribbons! 387 BROADWAY! elegant assortment! all the world of TON! you will constantly hear upon the lips of the acknowledged leaders of the MODE. They allude to no other Ribbon dealer, to no other establishment.
my14 1f

LORD & TAYLOR,
255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND STREET,
and 47 and 49 CATHERINE STREET,
Invite attention
To their large and attractive stock of
SPRING DRY GOODS of every description,
mh 19 3m At much BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

WE HAVE OPENED OUR SPRING Stock of RIBBONS and MILLINERY GOODS, which are novel and elegant. We sell for nett cash only, and offer great inducements.
KEEGAN & TERNAN,
12t 3m No. 2 Warren street, next to Broadway.

J. R. SAUNDERS,
Third avenue, cor. Tenth street.
9 3m DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
THE LARGEST CLOAK AND SHAWL STORE IN THE WORLD.
Ladies who are in request of either Shawls or Mantilla, will find in our establishment at all times a larger assortment than can be seen elsewhere in the United States. In consequence of our great wholesale trade, our stock is always new, and in Mantillas no style is produced in Paris or London that has not its representative in our store. As a large trade is a necessity of our business, our prices are correspondingly low.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
a13m No. 475 Broadway.

LADIES, Look into
ROGERS' CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE,
a13m 340 Bowery.

DRY GOODS.—LADIES, REMEMBER when you want Dry Goods, go to the store of W. G. CAMPBELL, No. 173 Third avenue.
Foreign Goods imported by every steamer. Alexander Kid Gloves sold at this store. mh12 3m

DRY GOODS.

DONNELLY'S OLD STAND.—C. C. HOLMES & CO., 307 Grand st., corner of Allen, New York,
Importers and Dealers in
SILKS, MERINOES, DE LAINES and DRESS GOODS of every description;
IRISH LINENS, TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, NAPKINS, &c.,
Blankets, Quilts, Damasks, Draperies, and Housekeeping Dry Goods generally.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VELVETS, &c., Velvet, Tapestry, and Ingrain Carpeting, Druggets, Oil Cloths, &c., Table Oil Cloths and Window Shades, Domestic Goods of all descriptions.
All of which they will offer for sale at Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest market prices.
C. C. HOLMES & CO.,
j29 tf 307 Grand street.

DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION.—
LINEN SHEETINGS, PILLOW CSES AND SHIRTINGS,
Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Doilies and Towels, Huccabac, Diaper and French Towels.
NEW STYLES OF SPRING DRESS GOODS.
Silks, Poplins, Lustres, Bareges, Challies, Printed Larcons and Organdies, Ginghams and Calicos.
RIBBONS,
Rich for Spring and Summer.
BONNETS,
New styles English Dunstables, Pedal Florence, Neapolitan, Rough-and-Ready and Split Straw, Canton Mattings, of all styles and widths.
C. G. HOOK,
(Late W. S. BOND,)
108 & 110 Sixth Avenue,
a23 3m. Between Eighth and Ninth Streets.

140 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN Tenth and Eleventh streets.
JOHN ELLIOTT & CO.,
Successors to
McCORMACK & SIMPSON.
We feel confidence in recommending this establishment as the
BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE CITY
To Ladies in quest of
REAL LACES & FRENCH EMBROIDERIES
Of the most rare and elaborate design.
BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS
Of the latest styles.
Of Novelties in
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Of Novelties in
DRESS BUTTONS & TASSELS.
Of Novelties in
SILK CORDS AND GIRDLES.
Of Novelties in
GALLOONS AND FRINGES.
Of the best brands in
BLK. AND COL'D VELVET RIBBONS.
Of any particular shade or style, new and fashionable in
DRESS GARNITURE.
It is decidedly the best place to buy nice
ENGLISH HOSIERY,
Both for Gentlemen and Ladies.
OUR KID GLOVES,
At 63 cents,
Are the best ever offered in this city at the price.
We have endeavored to make our stock of
SMALL WARES
As good and complete as possible,
And will sell at very low rates.
It contains the best of Needles, Pins, Threads, Tapes, Sewing Silks, Hooks and Eyes, Cords, Braids, Bindings, Bobbins, Lacets, Elastics, Whalebones, Combs and Brushes, together with the thousand and one other things ususually classified here.
We refer specially to a magnificent line of
FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND SETS,
Which we are offering this season, and have no doubt it will be found the
BEST ASSORTED, MOST SELECT & CHEAPEST YET OFFERED.
Examine our RIBBONS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Examine our SMALL WARES AND YANKEE NOTIONS.
Examine our HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
Examine our REAL LACES.
Examine our FRENCH EMBROIDERED WARE.
Examine our SCOTCH BANDS AND FLOUNCINGS.
Examine our EDGINGS AND INSEETINGS.
Examine our ENTIRE STOCK.
We name our lowest prices at first.
JOHN ELLIOTT & CO.,
26t 3m No. 140 Sixth avenue.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 Broadway, respectfully calls the attention of purchasers of
MOURNING GOODS
to his extensive Spring importations of Dress Goods, being the largest and most desirable ever submitted for inspection. The following are among the many lots received per late steamers:
Handsome figured foulards by the yard.
Japanese Silks, a new article, very desirable.
Check and Striped Silks in every variety.
Black Maltese Cloths, 1¾ yards wide.
Black DeLaines and Challies without lustre.
Black Grenadines in every width and quality.
Black Grenadine Bereges, very handsome.
Crape Maretz and Bushire Crapes, new goods.
Treble width Spanish Crapes, all wool, 1¾ and 2 yards wide, beautiful texture, never before seen in this market; also, some very choice English and French Poplins for traveling and house dresses, &c. &c., together with a most beautiful stock of Bonnets, Mantillas, Shawls, &c. Ladies will please observe the name and number.
W. JACKSON'S,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
mh5 3m 551 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!! W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway,
has imported, and is now offering, at retail, the most beautiful and desirable stock of
MOURNING BLACK SILKS
ever produced in this market, embracing every make and width, from $1 to $5 per yard, and in prices we challenge competition. Call and examine.
Observe, W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
mh19 3m 551 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince.

LACE GOODS.

! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !

LACES IN GOOD STYLES.

LACES IN GOOD STYLES.

LACES IN GOOD STYLES.

LACE

GOODS ! ! ! ! ! !

LACE GOODS ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !

LACE.
LACE.

NOTHING LIKE IT.—R. H. MACY.

NOTHING LIKE IT.—R. H. MACY.

NOTHING LIKE IT.—R. H. MACY.

NOTHING LIKE OUR LACE and

MANTILLA DEPARTMENT in

this city. We ask particular

Attention to our stock of

MANTILLAS, made from fine PUSHER LACES,

LACE POINTS,

PELERINES, &c., &c., &c.,

As we have a Splendid Stock on hand,

Just purchased for CITY TRADE.

LACE FLOUNCINGS,

MANTILLA LACES and FIG'D NETTS.

MANTILLA FLOUNCINGS.

BLACK THREAD EDGINGS, all widths.

BLACK THREAD LACES, every variety.

BLACK THREAD COIFFURES.

BLACK THREAD BARBES and CROWNS.

BLACK and WHITE SILK ILLUSIONS.

BLACK GUIPURE LACES and EDGINGS.

BLACK BRUSSELS LACES and EDGINGS.

BLACK PUSHER LACES and EDGINGS.

WHITE APPLICATION LACES, COLLARS and SETS.

HONITON LACE COLLARS and SETS.

WHITE GUIPURE LACES and EDGINGS.

APPLICATION INSERTIONS.

ENGLISH THREAD LACES and EDGINGS.

REAL VALENCIENNES EDGINGS and INSERTIONS.

REAL SILK BLOND LACES and EDGINGS.

LINEN SMYRNA EDGINGS and LACES.

RICH LACE VEILS, from 25 cents to $12.

EVERY

KIND

OF

LACE

CAN BE

BOUGHT at fair prices at

Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH AVENUE,

ONE DOOR BELOW 14TH STREET.

my14 R. H. MACY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES are now being published by HARPEE & MASON, at Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau street, New York.

This is unquestionably the best edition ever published in this or any other country.

THIRTY-TWO NUMBERS

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ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, NEW YORK.—This institution, situated at Fordham, eleven mil from the city, on the Harlem Railroad, is conducted b the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.
The terms are—Board, Tuition, use of bedding, per annum, payable half yearly in advance, $200; Washing and Mending of Linen, $15; Physician's Fees, $3. The extra charges are for the Summer vacation spent at College; for Music, Drawing, German, Spanish, and use of Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, besides Books, Stationery, Clothing, etc., when furnished by the Treasurer.
There are two Preparatory Classes, from which Students pass to the Classical or to the Commercial Course. The Collegiate Year begins on the FIRST WEDNESDAY of September, and ends about the 15th of July.
19f 5m R. J. TELLIER, S. J., President.

ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Under the care of the SISTERS OF THE VISITATION, corner of Johnson and Pearl streets, Brooklyn. Terms per quarter (payable in advance), from $10 to $15, according to the advancement of the pupils.
The Foreign Languages, Vocal and instrumental Music, Drawing and Painting, will form extra charges. For further information, application should be made at the Academy.
j29 1y

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL.
The annual session commences on the 16th of August, and ends on the last Thursday of June.
The pension for Board and Tuition, in the classical course is.....$150 00
The pension for Board and Tuition in the English and Commercial course is.....135 00
French, Spanish, German and Drawing, each.... 20 00
Music.....40 00
August 11, 1858. REV. P. REILLY, President.
j29 1y

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.—The only establishment attended by M. VERGNES, the inventor of the cure of rheumatism, debility, mercurial diseases, &c.,
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STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING Establishment—Office Nos. 3, 5 and 7 John street, two doors from Broadway, New York. Replete with every desirable apparatus, and provided with the combined talent and artistic skill of the French, the German and the American, the undersigned are prepared to demonstrate to their customers that, pre-eminent as may have been their previous reputation, their motto is "Excelsior." In dyeing, cleansing and re-finishing ladies' and gentlemen's apparel, silk velvets, satins, merino, cloths, &c., &c., they mean to stand unrivalled, and they solicit the continued custom of the community.
Goods received and returned by express with the utmost promptitude and care.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
Nos. 3, 5 and 7 John street,
mh12 3m (2 doors from Broadway.)

UNDERTAKERS.

WILLIAM T. A. HART, SEXTON AND FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,
Coffin Warerooms, No. 207 Bowery.
Livery Stables, No. 235 Bowery.
All orders punctually attended to, day or night. 15 3m

WAREROOMS OF FISK'S PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASES.
HUYLER & CO.,
FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS,
No. 536 Broadway, near Spring street, New York.
Wood coffins furnished. Undertakers supplied with every requisite for funerals. Fisk's Patent Metallic Burial Cases, air-tight and indestructible, for protecting and preserving the dead for ordinary interment, for vaults, for transportation, or for any other desirable purpose. Prices, adults' size, $25 to $60; childrens' do., $8 to $20. mh12 1y

HENRY ESTWICK,
GENERAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,
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Near Thirty-third street, New York.
Funerals furnished at the shortest notice. a5 3m

JAMES DOWD,
Sexton of St. Francis Xavier Church, and Undertaker, No. 119 Eighteenth street, corner Seventh avenue, New York. 12f 6m

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FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, via Charleston, S. C.—The U. S. Mail New York and Charleston Steamships will leave each port every Wednesday and Saturday, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Through tickets to the following places:

New Orleans.....	$30 75	Charlest'n,S.C.(deck)	6 00
Mobile.....	35 00	Augusta, Ga.....	$20 00
Montgomery, Ala.....	26 00	Atlanta, Ga.....	23 00
Knoxville, Tenn.....	31 00	Charlotte, N. C.....	22 00
Columbia, S. C.....	20 00	Jacksonville, Fla....	21 00
Charleston, S. C.....	20 00	Palatka, Fla.....	23 00

Apply to
a30 tf STOFFARD & TILESTON, 29 Broadway.

OLD BLACK BALL LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
ROCHE, BROTHERS & COFFEY, AGENTS,
No. 68 South street, New York.
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Persons desirous of sending for their friends now residing in the Old Country, can make the necessary arrangments with the subscribers, and have them brought out by the "BLACK BALL, OR OLD LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS," sailing from Liverpool punctually on the 1st and 16th of each month, or by first class American ships weekly.
Should those sent for decline coming out, the money will be returned to the parties here, on producing the Packet Certificate and the receipt.
The "Black Ball, or Old Line of Liverpool Packets," comprise the following magnificent and fast sailing ships:

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Great Western,	Manhattan,
New Ship,	Yorkshire,
James Foster (new,) Capt. R. W. Peabody.	
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Provisions of the best quality are provided for the passengers, and served out at the rate per week of 1¼ lbs. beef, 1 lb. pork, 2½ lbs. bread, 1 lb. flour, 1½ lbs. rice, 1½ lbs. peas or beans, 1½ lbs. oatmeal, 2 lbs. potatoes, 1 lb. sugar, and 2 oz. tea, for each adult passenger.
We issue drafts at sight for any amount on the Royal Bank of Ireland, Dublin, which is paid in all the towns and cities in Great Britain and Ireland, free of discount.
Apply, or address (if by letter enclosing a postage stamp) ROCHE, BROTHERS & COFFEY,
No. 69 South street, corner of Pine, N. Y.
AGENTS.
Boston, Mass.—Patrick Donahoe.
Cincinnati, Ohio—W. B. Barry & Co.
Lowell, Mass.—P. Sheahan.
New Haven, Conn.—P. Morrissey. 26f 1y

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New York will be the first class steamship ADELAIDE, Capt. NICHOLSON, which sails on THURSDAY, the 26th day of MAY, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30, including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class, $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company's No. 61 Hudson street, and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of railways in Great Britian for $35, or from Galway for $30.
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
my14 3t ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.

NOTICE.—IN FUTURE THE steamers of this line will call at Cork, Ireland, to land and receive letters and passengers.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, and via Liverpool
TO LONDON AND GLASGOW,
And all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland, at greatly reduced rates.
The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company's splendid Clyde-built iron screw steamships are intended to sail as follows:
FROM NEW YORK.
KANGAROO.....21st May
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....4th June
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....18th June
At 12 o'clock, noon, from 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin from New York and Philadelphia.....$75
Third class from New York to any of the above-places.....30
Return tickets, available for six months.....60
Passengers forwarded to Havre, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, and all parts of the Continent, without delay.
NOTICE.—These steamers are provided with every requisite to insure the immediate extinction of fire and the strictest discipline is enforced with regard to the use of lights.
Passengers to Ireland by this line avoid the risk and great detention of calling at St. Johns, as the steamers proceed to Cork.
For freight or passage apply at the office of the company.
JOHN G. DALE, No. 15 Broadway,
New York, Agent.
In Liverpool, to WM. INMAN, Tower Buildings.
a22 6m

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. Libes, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach street. This ship has five water-tight compartments, enclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $100.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For Freight or Passage apply to
W. & S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail June 25. my14 tj25